The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, May 14, 1872.

The Swiss Constitution, the principal features of which we described in our Sunday's issue, has been rejected by the people of that Republic. The Jesuit influence did it.

The Tax and Tariff debate in the House is to close on Thursday at 3 o'clock; after which Mr. Dawes will move to further amend the Internal Revenue feature of the bill by abolishing all excise duties except those collected by stamps upon spirits, beer, and tobacco. It is now considered certain that both Houses will be ready to adjourn on the 29th instant.

The strikes of workingmen and the preparations for other strikes yet to come form an important item of the news of yesterday. In the affair at the Houghton, Lake Superior mines, the Sheriff's posse, including some troops, were overpowered by the infuriated strikers. In this connection the public will read with interest the accounts of the preparations for the Chicago labor demonstration of to-morrow, and the report of the Commandant at the Rock Island Arsenal. Concerning the workings of the Congressional eight-hour law in that establishment, the officer referred to reports that the system has acted favorably upon carpenters and such skilled workmen, and unfavorably upon laborers.

A good deal of interesting local history was made yesterday. The Chicago & La Salle Railway ordinance, embodying all the most important safeguards, was finally passed by the Council; the Mayor let that body know that he would not allow the free license abuse to go any further; the resignation of Police Commissioner Rehm was received by the County Commissioners; provision was made for sprinkling the streets of the Burnt District, with beneficent showers, to the value of $10,000, at the expense of the Lake Park rental funds; and, last and worst, the Rev. Mr. McLeish, pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, was convicted by the Presbytery of mistaking his own pocket for the cash repository of his church, in the bestowal of certain funds borrowed for the benefit of the latter.

Talk about Ku-Klux! The forest of white hats and white coats which the Administration managers at Washington see threatening them from Cincinnati has already brought them down on their marrow bones as nimbly as the timidest Sambo falls before the most hideously shrouded noctambulist. And we accordingly see Ben Butler himself presenting (and it was passed at once) an Amnesty bill more liberal by half than any which has ever before been got through the House, and immediately on the heels of that a bill removing the political disabilities from 25,000 citizens in a lump. And yet the Radical orators have been telling us all the while that nobody was disfranchised or disqualified at the South! The classes still left under the ban, by the House bill, are as follows: Members of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congress, officers of the Military, Naval or Judicial Service of the United States who joined the Rebellion, heads of Departments and Foreign Ministers.

In the Senate the bill to amend the Enforcement act (that is, to "enforce" Administration candidates upon the people of the South) was under consideration. Mr. Casserly, a disloyal Senator from California, afforded the Senate an opportunity to give the bill an honest bearing if it chose. It did not choose; but the thirty-one gentlemen who voted "nay" were at the same time compelled to say that they were not willing to prohibit the coercion of voters and the prostitution of the powers so lavishly conferred on Federal officials by the act. Mr. Trumbull moved the House Amnesty bill as an amendment to this Enforcement affair; whereupon some one popped up with Morton's familiar Ku-Klux reservation, with an iron-clad oath in it; and then Sumner threatened to [illegible] Civil Rights joker. This gave rise to a sharp little sparring match between the two great liberal Senators over the merits of Mr. Sumner's pet measure, with which proceeding the Enforcement bill disappeared for the day.

While the British House of Commons was hanging over the result of the Alabama dispute yesterday, the popular branch of the American Congress was becoming equally, though less jubilantly and more tumultuously, excited over a stump speech which that unscrupulous politician, Dan Voorhees, lugged into the debates, under the guise of a personal explanation. The purport of it was that the Democrats, as patriots, ought not to support Greeley, but that they ought rather to take up Grant as their candidate. The erratic Hoosier was listened to with guffaws of admiration by the Grant Republicans, but their cachinations died in their throats as they discovered the effect of such indorsement upon the opinions of thoughtful Republicans and moderate Democrats. It is hinted that Mr. Voorhees has reasons not connected with politics, nor yet with any personal admiration for the present incumbent of the White House, for making the extraordinary demonstration of yesterday. But Mr. V. is, on the whole, a politician of such slight influence that few will take the trouble to inquire into his motive power,—whether it be cash or conscience, policy or patriotism.

Yesterday found the Executives of the British and American Governments, respectively, furnishing to the legislative departments the particular history of the negotiations relative to the Geneva arbitration. Gladstone won the huzzas of the House of Commons, and had the satisfaction of seeing his arch opponent, the Tory leader, succumb silently to the victory of the Ministry. On this side of the water, the case was naturally otherwise, since the American nation finds little to crow over in the recent ungraceful backdown of the Administration. The correspondence furnished by the President was considered as a secret document for the present, and the matter was only discussed in Executive session, but there is little doubt felt that the Senate will ratify the action of the Government up to date, and recommend the completion of the negotiations, and that the arbitration go on. Gladstone declared, in presenting his view of the subject to Parliament, that he was "not too sanguine in predicting that the negotiations would result in a settlement which would redound to the credit of both parties;" which was certainly putting very pleasantly the American phase of the situation, after all the bullying which has been done by the Grant Administration.

The Chicago produce markets were weak yesterday, with but few exceptions, in sympathy with wheat. Mess pork was very quiet, and 10a15c per brl lower, closing at $12.75a12.80 cash, and $12.80 seller June. Lard was inactive but firmer, at $8.70 bid, and $9.00 asked for cash, and $8.95 asked for seller June. Meats were dull at 4 1-4a4 3-8c for shoulders; 6 3-8a6 1-2c for short ribs, and 7c for short clear. Highwines were 1c higher, at 84c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and unchanged, at 8c for corn to Buffalo by sail. Flour was quiet and unchanged, at $6.75a8.50 for good to choice spring extras. Wheat declined 6c per bu, but closed firmer at $1.54a1.54 1-2 cash, and $1.56 3-4a1.57 seller June. Corn declined 1c, but closed firm at 47 1-4a47 1-2c cash, and 48 1-2c seller June. Oats were more active, but weak, closing dull at [illegible] cash, and 39 1-2a39 5-8c for seller June. Rye was 2c lower, closing at 91c for No. 2. Barley was dull and unchanged, at 66a68c for No. 2. Hogs were moderately active and firm at a slight advance, sales making at $4.00a4.30. Cattle met with an active demand, and prices were firm. Sheep were inactive.

—Richard [illegible], Dennis Shea, George Biggs, and Th[illegible] capsized in a sail boat off Erie on Sunday [illegible] paddled [illegible] an oar and [illegible] on it, who [illegible]. The others drifted off, and their bodies have [illegible] been recovered.

WASHINGTON.

A Personal Explanation in the House, and What Came of It.

Debate on the Supplementary Enforcement Bill in the Senate.

Action of the House Looking to Early Final Adjournment.

Probable Action to be Taken on the Tax and Tariff Bill.

Favorable Report of the Appropriation Committee on the Postal Telegraph Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—The action of the House, to-day, in ordering all debate on the Tariff bill finally closed at 4 o'clock on Thursday, and assigning sessions for every evening till the middle of next week, is everywhere considered as equivalent to the resolution for a final adjournment. The indications multiply daily that the House will pass the Tariff bill substantially in its present form during this week, and as soon as that is out of the way it is certain Mr. Dawes will report and ask the House to pass the Senate resolution, when the Internal Revenue sections of the Tariff bill will be adopted. It is this understanding of the situation, more than anything else, which prevented General Butler from introducing to-day a resolution of instruction to the Committee of Ways and Means to report forthwith the Senate resolution of adjournment referred to them several months since. Mr. Dawes intends to move to strike off all taxes except those on whiskey, malt, and spirituous liquors, and tobacco, and to provide for the collection of these by stamps. The rate of taxes will be nearly the same as that in the pending bill, and the system of collection by stamps will permit the practical and early abolition of nearly the entire working force of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Judge Kelly and his high tariff followers will unite with Mr. Dawes in the reduction of Internal Revenue, but it is doubtful if Senator Sherman or the Finance Committee of the Senate will accept it without considerable change.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning, by a unanimous vote, authorized Mr. Palmer to report his Postal Telegraph bill, which embodies in substance the Hubbard plan for a combination of the telegraph and postal service. A few minor amendments have been made to the bill, among which are the substitution of Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburgh, and John Rice, of Philadelphia, in place of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, as corporators of the Postal Telegraph Company. The increase of the penalty for interfering with the property or business of the Company from $200 to $1,000; permission to build lines on all post routes; authority to return the original of despatches to the sender any time within a month, and a requirement that the offices and lines shall be open and ready for [illegible] day or night; extra compensation to be paid whenever earned. Members of the Appropriation Committee state that the independent attitude and actions of the Western Union Telegraph Company toward the Government and the demands of the Signal Service have very materially promoted their unanimous report in favor of the Postal Telegraph bill.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill finally agreed on a report this morning, including a substitute for the Morrill amendment, which would have been reported to the House this afternoon had there been an opportunity. The substitute directs the Secretary of the Treasury, upon proper proof, to pay to the heirs or legal representatives of all persons in the Southern States, from whom cotton was illegally seized by the authorities of the United States after the 30th of June, 1865, the net proceeds, without interest, of sales of cotton which were paid into the Treasury, and for these in full. The section does not apply to any cases now pending, or which may be filed within six months in the Court of Claims for the recovery of the proceeds of confiscated cotton, to defend which $20,000 is appropriated. The amendment as finally agreed on omits the requirement of the loyalty of the claimant, or the provision that the acceptance of a pardon should be considered evidence of treason, which in the Drake amendment was declared to be unconstitutional. Great indignation is felt in many quarters at the treatment which the Deficiency Appropriation bill has received in the Senate. The bill was received in the Senate from the House, early in February, and did not get back there for two months, and then was loaded with amendments, many of them not at all germane to the bill. The House promptly sent it back, and there the bill rests. Meanwhile there has been no money in the hands of the Attorney General to meet the judicial expenses of the Government. Where Courts are in session their expenses are being paid by the Marshals, with money borrowed by them, while in many districts jurors and others go without their pay or Courts are adjourned. Besides, large claims against the Government cannot be met, and altogether great inconvenience and no little distress has been caused by the extraordinary indifference exhibited by the Senate to the pressing wants of the Judicial Department of the Government.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The President has sent to the Senate the following nomination: Merrill D. Page, Attorney General for Montana.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Deficiency Appropriation bill have agreed to recommend the adoption of the House substitute for the so-called Morrill amendment, relating to the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, with some additional regulations regarding the Treasury in the payment of money authorized to be paid for cotton seized since the close of the war.

THE NEW ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

Mr. Casey's successor, as Collector of Customs at New Orleans, will not be appointed for several days.

ADJOURNED.

The Court of Claims adjourned to-day until November, having disposed of all important cases.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of Internal Revenue officers were made to-day: Storekeepers—Lester Shaw, Third District of Ohio; J. B. Jones, Fifth District of Kentucky.

APPROVED.

The President has approved an act authorizing the Commissioner of Claims to appoint a special Commissioner to take testimony and other purposes; also the act to carry out certain provisions of the Cherokee Treaty, of 1866, and for the relief of settlers on the Cherokee land.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

NEW LAND DISTRICT.

The bill passed creating an additional land district in Kansas.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Mr. PRATT called up the bill to increase 20 per cent the pensions of soldiers and sailors who lost both eyes, both hands, or were otherwise totally disabled, and stated that it would cause an increased annual expenditure of about $800,000. The bill passed.

PERSONAL STATEMENT.

Mr. SCHURZ obtained leave to make a personal statement, and said: "I see it stated in several papers of my State, that, when the vote was taken on the Amnesty bill, I was not present in the Senate, and that several questions connected with that bill might have been decided otherwise by my vote. I wish to say that I was absent on account of sickness, and that I had taken the precaution, in order not to lose my vote, to secure a pair off with Senator Nye."

A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

was appointed on the disagreeing amendments of the House to the bill for refunding taxes on bonded spirits lost by fire or other casualties.

RAILROAD BILL.

The bill in relation to the Dakota Southern Railroad Company passed.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to amend the Enforcement act.

Mr. CASSERLY offered a substitute for a portion of his pending amendment providing that it shall be unlawful for any civil, military, or naval officer of the United States, or any person connected with the service, to attempt to exercise, directly or indirectly, undue influence or control over the voters, or to that end to distribute ballots marked in any way for the purpose of ascertaining how voters have voted, or to use any means to destroy or impair the secrecy of the ballot, and providing severe penalties for a violation of this law.

Mr. Casserly offered an amendment that no officer in the employ of the Federal Government shall in any way have anything to do with elections. He supported his amendment by stating that Government officials connected with the Navy Yard at Mare Island exercised undue influence in a most outrageous manner in the last State election. Employes of the Navy Yard were compelled to walk up to the polls like cattle, their tickets numbered by the numbers of their names on the pay-roll, their obligation to vote that prepared ticket thus connected directly with their daily bread, and all this under the eyes of Government officials, and of course with their full knowledge. It is to prevent the occurrence of such scenes in future that I have offered the second section.

Mr. Casserly then advocated the first section of his proposed amendment, forbidding the presence of troops at elections, unless when called for by the civil authorities to keep the peace, and in this connection spoke at length and in severe condemnation of the presence of troops at elections in New York City and elsewhere.

Mr. COLE replied. He said he agreed with his colleague in condemning whatever was wrong or unfair in the manner of conducting the election at Mare Island, but he believed that his colleague was mistaken in many of his statements. Mr. Cole said further that the increased vote was accounted for by the increased population of the town of Vallejo, which had become in the interval the terminal of the Pacific Railroad, and had therefore grown very rapidly.

Mr. STOCKTON asked him how it happened that the increase was all [illegible] Republican side.

Mr. COLE [illegible] was to be accounted for by the conversion of the people from the error of their ways. He doubted the correctness of Mr. Casserly's statement that the election was carried on under the direction of Government officials.

After considerable debate between Mr. CASSERLY and Mr. COLE, the Senate went into executive session, and remained therein until 4 o'clock; then, in open session, Mr. Casserly's amendment was rejected, the first section by a vote of 18 to 31, and the second by 19 to 31.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered as an amendment the first section of the House General Amnesty bill.

Mr. NYE moved to amend the amendment by adding the second section requiring that before any person can take the benefit of amnesty he must swear that he has not for two years had any connection with any Ku-Klux organization. Adopted—yeas, 26; nays, 24.

Mr. BOREMAN and Mr. SCOTT stated that, although they were in favor of amnesty, they would not vote to put it upon this bill, as it was not germane to the subject.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Senate now had before it the Amnesty bill, as passed by the House, and he called on the friends of the measure to stand by it. The country, he said, could no longer be deceived by these professions in favor of amnesty, followed by votes against it.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that if the Amnesty bill should be added to the pending measure, he would move his Civil Rights bill as a further amendment. [Laughter.]

Mr. TRUMBULL said he knew of no Civil Rights bill pending. The title was a misnomer. The bill was for the establishment, not of civil rights, but social equality.

Mr. SUMNER said he would let the colored man answer Mr. Trumbull, and read from a speech by Fred. Douglass, disclaiming, on the part of the colored people, any desire for social equality, so-called.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would let another colored man answer Mr. Sumner's colored man. He then read from a speech by Professor Langston, who avowed that the Civil Rights bill was designed as a measure for obtaining social equality. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER said that Langston had assured him that this was an incorrect report of his remarks. [Laughter.]

No further action was taken on the bill or amendments.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. COLE, from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, made a report.

Mr. SHERMAN, one of the conferees on the part of the Senate, said he had dissented from the report because of his opposition to the clause substituted by the House for the Morrill (Vt.) amendment, and he recommended that the Senate non-concur. He then read from the Morrill amendment.

Mr. COLE said that the clause inserted by the House, providing for the payment of owners of cotton seized at the South, would not require more than $500,000.

Pending discussion on the report, the Senate took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

PENSION BILLS PASSED.

The Senate reassembled at 7:30 p. m.

Mr. CRAGIN, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, called up the following bills, which passed: Granting a pension of $2,000 per annum to the widow of Admiral Farragut; fixing the rank of Professor of Mathematics in the navy; for the relief of the widow of Charles H. Pendleton, late of the navy; granting ten years additional service on the active list to Lieutenant Commander W. B. Cushing, for the capture of the rebel ram Albemarle; [illegible] bill authorizing [illegible] list of the navy certain volunteers in the active list of the navy who are disabled in consequence of wounds received during the late war; authorizing corrections to be made of errors in the prize lists; in relief of the officers and crew of the United States steamer Vicksburg; to pay Charles W. Whitney $60,000 for the enlargement of the iron-clad steam battery Keokuk, to be in full of all claims; to pay the heirs of George C. Bestar, of Peoria, $128,000 for the construction of an iron-clad steam battery in 1863; for the relief of the children of Storey H. Buzzman, deceased.

The bill referring to the Court of Claims the claim of Admiral Dahlgren, administratrix of Rear Admiral Dahlgren, for the use by the United States of the Dahlgren gun and rifled projectiles, was called up by Mr. STOCKTON, and a long discussion ensued upon it, Mr. LOGAN taking the ground that the United States should not compensate one of its own citizens for the use of their inventions; after which, in the absence of a quorum, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

In the House, among the bills introduced and referred under the call of States, were the following:

By Mr. W. R. ROBERTS, of New York, directing the President to intercede with the Canadian authorities for the discharge of the Fenian prisoners.

By Mr. BROOKS, of New York, to establish an iron ship building yard on waters falling into the Atlantic, and another on the Mississippi, or one of its tributaries to afford facilities to the navy.

Much of the morning hour was wasted in reading Mr. Kelly's bill, sent up by Mr. ELDRIDGE, with the title altered, the object being to prevent action on Mr. Hooper's supplementary Civil Rights bill.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. VOORHEES, rising to a personal explanation, submitted a paragraph from the Washington *Republican* to the effect that he was halting, and hesitated on the question of supporting Greeley, and as all his Democratic colleagues were all said to be in favor of Greeley he was likely to lose favor of the district where his voice had long been potential. He declared that he did not halt or hesitate as to the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. Whoever believed in his high protective tariff principles might support him, but he (Mr. Voorhees) would not. Greeley was a life-long champion of a doctrine he (Mr. Voorhees) opposed, the great champion of Protection, the most clamorous advocate in all the land for Ku-Klux legislation, which desolated the whole of the Southern people, while the present Administration had simply executed a law dictated to Congress by the Cincinnati nominee. Within a recent date, Greeley had desired a further extension of the President's power to suspend *habeas corpus*, and he was an earnest and urgent advocate of the present bayonet-election law. He had, two months ago, clamored in his great organ for a law to place elections in the State of New York under Federal control, and, in certain contingencies, under military control. Was such a man fit to receive his vote, or be a President? Was he called on as a friend of the Southern people to vote for a man who advocated the right of secession, and, yet, when the Southern people did what he told them, no wild beast hungry for blood ever screamed over its prey as Greeley had shouted "On to Richmond," to kill every one of them for what he told them they had a right to do. A red sea of blood had not been enough to satisfy this man, but he had also insisted on the confiscation of the homes and property of the women and children of the South. Others might do as they liked, but as for him (Mr. Voorhees) and his household he would not do this thing. Parties, to be successful must be banded together on a common principle. No other combination of men was worthy of success. No one desired success more than himself, but there was something better and sweeter to the heart than success. It was better to be right than to succeed. He protested against attempts to transfer the Democrats of the country to a camp where there was nothing belonging to them.

Mr. ROOSEVELT asked if Mr. Voorhees would support the candidate of the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. VOORHEES was not in the habit of voting against Democratic nominations. He believed the gentleman himself would have some difficulty in answering his own question, but he did not despair of success. He would stand by the principles of his party, and would vote for the man who represented them. He had no fears of what the Baltimore Convention would do, but he could not vote for a man who spoke of the Democratic party as that to which all the haunts of debauchery gave nine-tenths of their support.

Mr. Voorhees said he sometimes regarded it as a piece of impertinence on the part of Greeley to offer himself as bail for Jefferson Davis, and added that when Andrew Johnson and Edwin M. Stanton proposed to arrest Generals Lee and Johnston, and others, there was but one man who could prevent it. General Grant told them these men had given him their parole as soldiers, and that parole should be respected. If he should be driven to take the stump to press the claims of Greeley, he would find a candidate opposing him who had done more and kinder things for the South than his nominee had done.

Mr. Roosevelt suggested that Mr. Voorhees had been recently in conference with President Grant.

Mr. VOORHEES said he had not crossed the threshold of the White House for three years, and whoever made such a statement uttered a vile calumny.

Mr. ROOSEVELT had been informed some days ago that such an interview occurred.

Mr. VOORHEES. Then the gentleman associates with men who don't tell the truth.

Mr. RANDALL asked if Mr. Voorhees would vote for Judge Davis and advocate his election if nominated at Cincinnati.

Mr. VOORHEES replied that there were many things in common between their views, and Davis, if nominated, would probably be accepted by a majority of the Democratic party.

Mr. RANDALL would not vote for either, unless indorsed by the Democratic Convention.

Mr. VOORHEES. That's right.

Mr. RANDALL. And I should vote for either of them if indorsed by the Democratic Convention.

Mr. BIRD would not vote for either of them if he was indorsed.

Mr. KERR said, so far as the statement in the *Republican* referred to him, it was simply untrue.

Mr. NIBLACK made the same remark, adding that nothing but the power of organization would compel him to vote for Greeley, but whenever the Democratic party acted on the question he would yield obedience to its action.

Mr. HOLMAN also repudiated the *Republican's* article as far as referred to him. He did not propose to forestall the action of the Baltimore Convention.

RELIEF BILL.

Mr. E. F. MYERS introduced and asked to have passed a bill for the relief of sufferers by the late fire at Somerset, Pa., similar to the Chicago bill.

Mr. BUTLER desired it extended to sufferers by the fire at Ayer, Mass. Objection was made and the bill referred.

AMNESTY BILLS.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) from the Judiciary Committee reported a bill removing political disabilities from all persons who aided the late rebellion, except from Senators and Representatives in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congress, officers in the judicial, military and naval service of the United States, and heads of departments and Foreign Ministers of the United States.

Mr. COX suggested that the bill was one of the results of Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati.

Mr. BUTLER said that it was not, nor was it the result of Mr. Voorhees' speech. [Laughter.]

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that it was the best and most liberal bill of the kind that ever passed the House.

The bill was passed by the requisite two-thirds vote, and without further division.

Mr. BUTLER also reported a bill removing political disabilities from some 20,000 persons by name, which was also passed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked to have passed a bill removing all political disabilities.

Mr. PIERCE objected.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. ELLIOTT moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report a supplementary civil rights bill. Negatived—yeas, 112; nays, 77—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

STATUE OF SENATOR BAKER.

Mr. SARGENT moved to suspend the rules, and pass the bill appropriating $10,000 for a life-sized marble statue of Senator Baker, of California. Passed.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

On motion of Mr. KETCHAM, the sessions of Wednesday and Thursday evenings next were set apart for the business of the Committee on Public Lands, and on motion of Mr. BANKS the sessions of Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week were set apart for business of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ELECTION CASE.

The House then took up the Texas contested election case, and, after speeches by Clarke, the sitting member, and others, a resolution was adopted declaring Mr. Clarke not entitled to the seat, and Mr. D. C. Giddings, the contestant, entitled to it. Mr. Giddings was then sworn in.

TARIFF DEBATE.

On motion of Mr. DONNAN, all debate on the Tariff bill was ordered to be closed at 3 o'clock next Thursday, by a vote of 127 to 84.

THE LIVERPOOL CONSULATE.

Mr. COX offered a resolution calling for the reports of correspondence, etc., in regard to the Liverpool Consulate. Adopted.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to establish a Circuit Court for the Western District of Missouri. Passed.

Mr. SESSIONS, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill appropriating $200,000 for Government buildings in Memphis, Tenn. Passed.

The majority and minority reports in the case of the investigation of the affairs of the District of Columbia were presented and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. WELLS, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill appropriating $57,000 for a pavilion for the Marine Hospital building at San Francisco, Cal. Passed.

Mr. HOLMES, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the construction of another railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Quincy, Ill. Passed with amendments.

The House took a recess until half-past 7, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill codifying the Pension laws.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Speculation in Wall street was controlled by Washington and London telegrams on the Treaty question. In the Gold Room the price of gold declined to 113¾, with increased activity and considerable excitement. On the Stock Exchange shares were generally strong, with an upward tendency. There was an advance of 4 per cent in Panama, and 5½ per cent in Pacific Mail, but the improvement in the balance of the list was less marked, and ranged from ½ to 1½ per cent. The bulk of business was in few shares, and at intervals during the day. The general market was quiet. The market closed with a slight decline of ¼ to ½ per cent from the highest points of the day.

MONEY.

The demand for money increased during the afternoon, and rates were dearer at the close, when call loans ranged from 7 currency to 7 gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

quiet at 109¾ to 110¼ for sterling sixty-day bills.

THE GOLD MARKET

ranged from 113¾ to 113⅞, and closed at 113¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

strong and higher during the afternoon.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102¾@103; Union Pacific firsts, 92@93; land grants, 80¾@81; incomes, 87@87½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour in fair request, especially for grades under $11.00. These are better. The higher figures asked for family brands checks business. Favorable Liverpool advices induce more firmness. At the close the market was tame for old and strong for fresh ground extras. Holders of wheat were asking higher prices, but shippers and millers are holding off. Favorable advices from Liverpool fail to stimulate inquiry. Wheat closes easier for spring and quite dull. Winter held strongly and in fair demand. Dealers are apart in their views.

PORK

in fair jobbing demand and firm.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Methodist Conference assembled this morning in the Brooklyn Academy, Bishop Ames presiding. At the suggestion of the Bishop, the day appointed for memorial services for deceased brethren was changed from Friday, May 18, to Saturday, May 19. The change was made in the hope that Bishop Janes' health would enable him to be present. A series of resolutions, signed by fifty-eight names, was read. They defend the Methodist idea of episcopate, that it is not a separate order of clergy, but only a part of it raised to superintendence, that gives no special powers; that as far as possible the incumbents of such superintendencies should be relieved from all non-episcopal work; that they should have sufficient emolument paid by the Church generally to relieve them of the necessity of holding charges. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy. Messrs. Wiseman, Punshon, and Southerland, fraternal delegates, were given an opportunity to say a final farewell to the Conference. Short and appropriate farewell addresses were made by the gentlemen. The book agents of New York and Cincinnati were directed to approximate the returns of the extent of the publication of the *Advocate* quarterly, and *Apologist*, for the information of the special Book Committee. Brother Brice, of Iowa, offered a series of resolutions touching the Book-Concern frauds, stating that the impression prevails to an alarming extent that there is a disposition to cover up wrong practices in the management of Book Concerns, and screen the guilty. They demand a full, fair, and impartial investigation, without regard to the parties concerned, and insist that suitable punishment shall be meted out to any found guilty, to the end that in this affair the motto may be, "first pure, then peaceable." The resolution was tabled. After some unimportant business, the Conference adjourned.

MURDERED AND ROBBED.

The body of a man named Ward, a clerk in A. T. Stewart's, who disappeared March 1, has been found in the North River. Ward evidently had been murdered and robbed.

THE JERSEY CITY FRAUDS.

In the Hudson County Circuit Court to-day, Judge Bedle granted a motion to quash five indictments in cases of the Jersey City officials. There are yet 143 indictments against various officials, the trial of which will be begun next Monday.

CARDOZO'S SUCCESSOR.

Judge Leonard, appointed a supreme Court Justice in place of Cardozo, took the oath of office to-day.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

The French Internationals, at their meeting yesterday, adopted resolutions repudiating the Apollo Hall Convention and the Woodhull and Douglass Presidential nominations; also, protesting against the admission of sections into the association not composed of workingmen. Resolutions were also passed dispensing with the present Federal Council and appealing to sections in this country to form councils in their respective States. An appeal is to be made to the Federal Council, requesting that body not to admit delegates from the Woodhull section to the proceedings of the Council.

GAVAZZI'S APPEAL.

Father Gavazzi delivered a lengthy address at Plymouth Church last night, on the subject of the evangelization of Italy. He concluded with an earnest appeal for pecuniary aid for the erection of evangelical schools and churches in Italy. His petition was warmly approved by Henry Ward Beecher. Father Gavazzi was frequently interrupted by applause, and his appeal for aid was liberally responded to.

THE WESTFIELD SUITS.

After serving an attachment from the United States Court upon the property of the Staten Island Ferry Company, on judgments to the amount of $50,000 in favor of the victims of the Westfield disaster, the United States Marshal has discovered that a Receiver was appointed by the State Court, precluding an attachment from the United States Court.

A FATAL BLOW.

A one-armed ex-soldier, named Bernard Marvin, killed his brother-in-law, Robert Hayes, in Brooklyn, yesterday, breaking his neck with a blow of his fist, in a drunken spree.

COLONEL WHITELEY.

A suit has been brought by an Italian baker, named Gabriel Chira, against Colonel Whiteley, Chief of the United States Detectives, for assault, extortion, and false imprisonment, Chira claiming that he was arrested without a warrant, and discharged without a hearing.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

The *World*, this morning, upon a report from Washington of the acceptance by England of the American proposition as a supplementary article in the Washington Treaty, respecting indirect damages, calls it "Grant's final surrender," and says: "We have underrated the capacity of General Schenck for devising, and of President Grant for digesting a diet of dirt." The *Herald* inclines to a belief that the report is true, but at the same time cautions citizens against accepting too readily, as a fact, the statement that all difficulties are at an end, and the treaty out of danger. The *Herald* says: "There must be no juggling about the proposed supplemental treaty. The American case, with its claims for consequential damages, and its severe indictment of England, must stand intact before the Geneva Tribunal for its consideration and judgment as it came from the hands of its framers. Unless this is made as clear as language can express it, the American people will spurn the proposed arrangement and scatter the treaty to the winds."

MEETING OF MUSICIANS.

The annual meeting of the Musician's National Association of the United States was held to-day at Steinway Hall, W. Hill, presiding. Delegates were present from the principal cities, and the proceedings were harmonious. The meetings hereafter will be triennial. The Secretary of the Navy is to be memorialized to prevent Government bands interfering with the business of musicians. On motion of Mr. Harkins, of Philadelphia, Franz Abt was invited to the meeting and received with great enthusiasm. To-night a monster serenade was given at the Grand Central Hotel. To-morrow will be devoted to feasting. The officers for next year are: M. C. Hill, President; George Endriss, J. H. Rosewald, and Herman Scholz, Vice Presidents; J. Orr, Secretary; J. W. Just, Treasurer.

STOCK EXCHANGE ELECTION.

Edward King was, to-day, elected President of the New York Stock Exchange.

FOREIGN.

Particulars of the Recent Terrible Earthquake in Syria.

The Students at Havana Released by Orders from Spain.

SYRIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Letters are published in the English papers from Rev. W. Brown Keer, describing the recent earthquake at Antioch. In the first, dated Antioch, April 10, Mr. Keer says: A severe shock of earthquake was felt here, yesterday, precisely at 3 a. m. The house in which I reside was shaken violently to and fro for four or five seconds. A stove, weighing nearly a hundred weight, was overturned. Walls of stone and plaster, with wood work and beams, were cracked; plaster fell on all the sides, books were thrown from the cases, and the clock was hurled from its bracket on the wall. Outside the house walls fell, the narrow streets being literally blocked up, for long distances, with ruins of fallen houses. Men, women, and children ran wailing their own hurts or the loss of relatives. I went down to the bridge, southwest of the city, about two hours after, and saw many dead persons brought out of the city, and laid out for burial. Later I counted fifteen new graves, all close by each other. Looking towards the town ruins could be seen in all directions. Several aqueducts were broken, and telegraph poles were thrown down and the wires broken. The Greek Church, a strong stone arched structure, built only a few years ago, was utterly ruined. One side and the entire roof are gone. The American Protestant Church and premises are also greatly injured, and four persons of their small community were killed, though the mission families are all safe. The number of killed and injured cannot be ascertained with any approach to accuracy, and of course flying rumors are abundant, one man saying he thought there must be 1,000 killed, while another said 500, and others 300, which is perhaps within the truth. The city contained from 12,000 to 15,000 persons. There was time from the beginning of the first shock to its close for many to escape. Shocks have continued at intervals through the night. The old Roman bridge, of four arches, is rent in several places, until the water can be seen through it from above. A part of the parapet wall has also been shaken off, and the arch above the city gate has been hurled down. Many people are to be seen encamping in the fields or plains.

In a letter dated Alexandria, April 9, the writer says: "I returned to Antioch yesterday, and came on to this place, about 35 miles, to-day. There is little harm done north of Antioch compared with the south side of the valley. Alexandria was shaken, but no stones fell. Yesterday two or three shocks were strong enough to make men move from the walls of houses [illegible] he counted forty-four shocks within twenty-four hours after the first one. [illegible] accompanied by a noise like distant thunder or artillery, and produced a tremor of the ground, but no fresh ruin has, I believe, been made by any of them, except the first great shock about 3 in the morning of the 3d inst. That shock one man describes not inaptly as shaking the houses just as horses shake themselves in the harness when loosed from a journey; and then came a shower of stones, falling walls, and roofs. Many of the houses, indeed nearly all around Suadi and around Bitias have fallen, and large boulders from the mountains knocked down trees. The house of Dr. Yates, used as a mission school in Suadi, is in ruins, but the inmates were all saved. The house of the late Consul Barker is entirely destroyed, the man who kept it narrowly escaping with his life. The Protestant Mission Chapel at Betias forms a singular exception, not a stone of it has fallen. The native pastor's house, and others around, were leveled to the ground. Some families have lost two or three of their number, and several are dead in every village to the south as far as Seleucia. The number of dead in Antioch is yet unknown. I met the Roman Catholic pastor yesterday among the ruins, and asked him how many he thought were killed. His reply was probably over a thousand. The opinion of Rev. P. O. Powers, American Missionary, who has labored in Turkey for more than 35 years, was that a thousand was probably nearer the number of lives lost than any other."

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 13.—The Government asks the Cortes for power to raise 40,000 fresh troops.

PARIS, May 13.—Reports have been received from Carlist sources, that the insurgents have occupied Bilboa, that Don Carlos has entered Biscay, and that the Carlists claim to be masters of three Basque provinces. An important engagement is expected in Biscay.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, May 13.—The acting Captain General has received orders from the King to pardon the students charged with the desecration of Castanon's grave last November. The students were released from prison this morning, the prison garb taken off them, and they were placed on board the iron-clad Saragossa, where they will remain until an opportunity for them to go to Spain. The students are well treated. Their families visit them on board the Saragossa.

NEW YORK, May 13.—A Havana letter of the 7th instant says six of the students who were condemned to the chain-gang escaped from the island on the second instant on boarding an English steamer. The last three steamers leaving the island have been so crowded with passengers that the tickets commanded a premium. Every berth was engaged for weeks ahead. Since the outbreak of the revolution thirty-eight paymasters have been publicly proclaimed as absconding defaulters.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, May 13.—The election was held yesterday to ratify the Revised Constitution, which abolishes capital punishment and imprisonment for debt, and excludes Jesuits from Swiss territory. The popular vote was 239,146 ayes, and 228,023 noes, but as 13 out of 22 cantons vote against the new Constitution, it fails of ratification, a majority of the cantons being required. The Catholic cantons all voted against it.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, May 13.—The *Budget* gives the estimates for the year 1873 at 2,406,000,000 francs for expenditures, and 2,425,000,000 for revenue.

MICHIGAN.

The Edmonds Impeachment Trial.

LANSING, Mich., May 13.—Lieutenant Governor Bates opened the session this morning, but immediately called President Emerson to the chair.

Clarke, of the Land Office, testified that Edmonds was present, last summer, at a hilarious champagne party of four or five clerks, but Edmonds was not drunk.

Allen L. Bours, bookkeeper in the Treasury, testified that the Land Office clerks were paid 15 to 25 per cent higher salaries than clerks in the Auditor's and State Departments. Edmonds had increased the number of clerks from eight to fourteen.

Van Dunham, clerk in the Land Office, admitted his own intemperance, and had drank with Edmonds.

Deputy Sheriff Baker had seen Edmonds strongly influenced by liquor, and thought he had seen him come out of a house of ill-fame in company with a clerk.

Under Sheriff Bosworth, of Eaton County, corroborated this.

General Fowler and Mrs. Thomas Marshall thought they had seen Edmonds drunk.

Mrs. Rebecca Houghtaling and Thomas Marshall weakened this testimony.

INDIANA.

Another Railroad Enterprise.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 13.—Articles of association were filed to-day of the Fort Wayne & Rochester Railroad, with a capital stock of $300,000 in shares of $50 each. The eastern end of this road is to be at the City of Fort Wayne, extending in a westerly direction through Allen, Whitly and Tipton to Rochester, passing through Springfield and Silver Lake. Eleven hundred and seventy-two shares are subscribed to the articles.

The corner-stone of the new Court House will be laid, with Masonic honors on 11th day of June. Judge B. K. Elliott, of the Criminal Court, will deliver the oration.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Indirect Claims—Explanations in the British Parliament.

Negotiations in a Satisfactory Condition.

Correspondence Sent to the United States Senate.

LONDON, May 13.—In the House of Commons this evening, Gladstone made his promised explanations of the negotiations regarding indirect claims, and of the position taken by the Government. The House was full and the galleries crowded. Gladstone, on rising, was greeted with cheers. He said in order to allow an opportunity for discussion on the statements he was about to make, he would bring a formal motion for adjournment of the House. After alluding in terms of praise to the forbearance shown by Parliament during the controversy, he said he would commence his narrative of its progress with the 26th of January. When it first became known to him that claims for indirect damages had been presented at Geneva in the American case, Her Majesty's Government protested on the 3d of February that indirect claims were not within the scope of the treaty of Washington nor within the intention of either party to the treaty. Secretary Fish replied in April that he thought the Geneva Board ought to decide the entire question. The tone of Mr. Fish's despatch was most courteous. In the meantime a communication was received from Mr. Schenck, American Minister, suggesting another course which would be acceptable to England and America. This was an interchange of notes setting forth the views, terms, and conditions whereon both would agree to proceed to arbitration. We accepted this suggestion, continued Gladstone, and carried on a correspondence then by telegraph. On Wednesday, the 8th inst., President Grant submitted a proposition to the United States Senate. On Thursday we ascertained that the proposition was not precisely as we understood it should be, because of the brevity of the cable despatches on which it was based. On Friday, a draft, covering the letter of our views, was forwarded to Minister Schenck, and, although lengthy, was immediately telegraphed by him to Washington. On Saturday Mr. Schenck informed Lord Granville that the President had accepted, and the Senate entertained that draft. Gladstone thought this fact was almost equivalent to ratification. He begged further forbearance of the House, now that the question was approaching a satisfactory issue, honorable alike to both nations. If successful in this negotiation, Her Majesty's Government had the right to praise for settling a momentous question. The last proposal on the part of Great Britain sustained the position taken by the Government in the Queen's speech at the opening of the present session. Gladstone, in conclusion, said he thought he was not too sanguine in predicting that the negotiations would result in a settlement which would redound to the credit of both parties. As Gladstone took his seat there was loud and repeated cheering from all parts of the house. Disraeli followed with thanks to the Premier for his statement. He should not seek to embarrass the Government. Whether differences existed on other subjects, all parties were united in a desire for peaceful and honorable settlement.

In the House of Lords, Granville made a statement similar to that of Gladstone. Earl Russell again postponed his motion for an address to the Crown to withdraw from arbitration. He hoped the question was no longer one between the honor of the Crown and the re-election of President Grant. Earl Derby and Duke Richmond expressed the hope that the new proposition of the British Government was unambiguous. They had heard enough of misunderstandings.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—There is considerable speculation as to where the responsibility belongs for the failure of the treaty, so far as the Administration is concerned. On his own behalf, Mr. Fish states that he has done nothing which was not either first ordered or authorized by the President, while the latter also indicates his extreme displeasure at the dilemma into which this pet measure has fallen. On these internal bickerings more light is asked. A special Cabinet meeting was held this morning to decide upon the final disposition to be made with the matters connected with the Washington Treaty, already in the possession of the Government. After a session, lasting about two hours, it was finally agreed that the President should lay before the Senate the correspondence that has already passed upon the subject, together with such other information as might be necessary to guide that party in its deliberations thereon. Late in the afternoon, the President forwarded a short message, with accompanying documents. These principally consisted of correspondence between the two Governments, relative to the supposed matter of differences, and that relating to consequential damages. The whole thing is very voluminous, [illegible] several hundred pages. Immediately after the reception of the message from the President, the Senate went into executive session. Mr. Sumner took the floor, and, after [illegible], moved that the doors be thrown open, and that the whole subject be considered in the same open way as was in the English Parliament. In support of this motion he made the same speech in substance he did one year ago, when he asked that the whole Senate deliberations upon the Treaty might be made open. Without taking any action upon Sumner's proposition, it was ordered that papers should be confidentially printed, with the understanding that if the English Parliament should make them public the injunction of secrecy should be removed here. The Schenck proposition is in substance the fourth rule as telegraphed in these despatches last night. It is expected that if the Senate, from the information now before it, shall indicate a willingness to ratify the supplemental treaty, that Mr. Thornton, British Minister, and Secretary Fish will be authorized to conclude a formal treaty, and that it will be at once placed before the Senate for action. The general impression to-night is that such a treaty as the Executive Department may deem necessary will be ratified by the Senate, but enough of the correspondence was read to enable many Senators to make up their minds. Discussion arose upon the new article proposed by General Schenck to the treaty to cover our retreat on indirect claims. This article provides for the settlement of the principle of liability of neutrals for damages from violation of the ordinary duties of neutrals, and directs that beyond such settlement the United States expects no award. This is the *pons asinorum* of the whole difficulty, and that which has already given rise to voluminous correspondence. Pending further discussion the Senate took a recess. Mr. Sumner, who is the author of the indirect claims, and who has once carried the Senate with him against the Johnson-Clarendon treaty on this same point, has a speech prepared which will last, at least, through two sessions, and Administration Senators also propose to join in the debate in this discussion, and to-night it is impossible to predict what the majority may ultimately do. The indications are that the Senate will be consistent, and will sustain the record it has already made in this connection.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The President to-day transmitted to the Senate, correspondence between the United States and Great Britain relative to the treaty of Washington, accompanied by a brief message. The envelope bore the word "confidential." A short time after the reception of the documents, the Senate went into executive session, when they were read. It appears that the design of the President was to ascertain the views of the Senate as to the new article to the treaty withdrawing the claims for consequential damages from the American statement of the case, with the provision, which is, in substance, that whenever England or the United States shall be at war and the other a neutral, the belligerent will make no complaints for any indirect, remote, or consequential injuries or losses resulting from failure to observe neutral duties. As it is known that Great Britain will agree to the proposed new article, and that both Governments are anxious to save the treaty by this means, it was thought proper to place the Senate in possession of the facts in order that the Executive, acting on their advice, might pursue the negotiation so as to secure consummation of the treaty in a manner satisfactory to the two Governments.

There was a brief debate after the reading of the documents, involving the merits of the question. A motion was made to remove the injunction of secrecy, but this failed, and the message and documents were then ordered printed in confidence, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. There is scarcely a question that the Senate will advise the acceptance of the additional article to the treaty.

KANSAS.

Important Railroad Arrangement—Senator Caldwell's Record.

LEAVENWORTH, May 13.—The Kansas Pacific and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Companies have made arrangements to run through trains between Chicago and Denver through Leavenworth over the new iron bridge across the Missouri.

In the suit between Senator Caldwell and Barke, former editor of the *Bulletin*, in the District Court of this county to-day, three witnesses swore that Senator Caldwell subsidized the *Bulletin*, in the recent Leavenworth, Atchison & Northwestern Railroad imbroglio with the City of Leavenworth, by paying the *Bulletin* $2,000. It was proved that Caldwell paid the *Bulletin* $4,000 to support his election to the United States Senate. Caldwell now brings suit to recover this money. The evidence is very damaging to Caldwell.

Fires.

DUBUQUE, May 13.—A fire at Farley, Iowa, on Sunday morning, destroyed A. Scott's elevator, together with 2,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of oats, and 12,000 bushels of corn. The total loss is about $8,000, on which there is $7,000 insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

TORONTO, Ont., May 13.—The remaining two stores of the iron block which escaped the recent conflagration were consumed yesterday, with the planing-mills of J. B. Smith. The stores were occupied by F. & Son, dry goods, and Stanton, dealer and manufacturer of paper hangings. The total loss is $150,000; insurance, $100,000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., May 13.—On Saturday the knitting mill of McDonnell, Aline & Co., including the machinery and material, were burned. The fire was caused by friction. Loss $70,000; insurance $40,000.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Store No. 99 Warren street, owned by Harvey Reed, and occupied by Bayliss Bros. as a rag and shoddy store, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss $40,000.

NEW YORK, May 13.—This evening a fire broke out at No. 93 Throop avenue, Brooklyn, and extended along the avenue to No. 1[illegible], and also burned four houses on Bartlett street, adjoining. The first floors of the houses were occupied as stores, and the upper parts as tenements. About 100 families are rendered homeless, and have lost most of their household property. There were five small-pox patients in one house, and these the officers of the Health Department attempted to secure. All effected their escape, however, after a long and close chase through waste lots in the neighborhood. Total loss estimated at $60,000; partly insured.

PORTLAND, Me., May 13.—The Grand Trunk Railway bridge at South Paris was burned this morning, having caught fire from embers dropped by an engine.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—A fire at Wabasha, Minn., early this morning, destroyed the large elevator of H. W. Holmes & Co. Losses—H. W. Kellogg & Co., $15,000; Diamond Jo, $700; Farmer's, $900. Holmes' loss is about $6,000, on which there is $2,000 insurance. Kellogg is supposed to be fully insured. The fire probably was incendiary.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 12.—Morrison's sawmill, at New Fredericton, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss, $20,000; insured $12,000. A hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

Dr. Bowditch on Intemperance.

The following is a brief summary of some of the principal points presented in the "Third Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts," and a paper read before the Boston Society for Medical Observation, as published in the *Medical and Surgical Journal*:

First. Stimulants are used everywhere, and at times abused by savage and by civilized man. Consequently intoxication occurs all over the globe.

Second. This love of stimulants is one of the strongest of human instincts. It cannot be annihilated, but may be regulated by reason, by conscience, by education, or by law when it encroaches on the rights of others.

Third. Climatic law governs it. The tendency to indulge to intoxication being not only greater as we go from the heat of the equator towards the North, but the character of that intoxication becomes more violent.

Fourth. Intemperance is modified by race, as shown in the different tendencies to intoxication of different people.

Fifth. Races are modified physically and morally by the kind of liquor they use, as proved by examination of the returns from Austria and Switzerland.

Sixth. Beer, native light grape wines, and ardent spirits, should not be classed together, for they produce very different effects on the individual and upon the race.

Seventh. Light German Beer and ale can be used even freely without any very apparent injury to the individual, or without causing intoxication. They contain very small percentages of alcohol (4 or 4.5 to 6.50 per cent). Light grape wines, unfortified by an extra amount of alcohol, can be drunk less freely, but without apparent injury to the human race, and with exhilaration rather than drunkenness.

Eight. Ardent spirits, unless used very moderately, and with great temperance, and with the determination to omit them as soon as the occasion has passed for their use, are almost always injurious, if continued even moderately for any length of time, for they gradually encroach on the vital powers. If used immoderately, they dwarf intellectually, morally, and physically the nation, cause a beastly narcotism, which makes the victim regardless of all the amenities and even decencies of life, or perhaps they render him furiously crazy, so that he may murder his best friend.

German Forces.

An interesting report, showing the number of troops brought by Germany into the field at various periods during the late war, is published by the *Militar Wochenblatt* of Berlin. The total of the German force at the beginning of August, 1870 (including both stationary and movable troops), consisted of 1,183,389 men and 250,373 horses. After the heavy losses of August and of the first week of September this force was reduced to 1,183,518 men; but the reduction in the total number did not affect the number of troops in the field, which was, indeed, increased from 780,723 to 813,280. From that time the movable army went on increasing from month to month, and reached its greatest strength in February, when it consisted of 936,915 men out of a total force of 1,350,787. This force began to grow smaller in March, after which it rapidly declined, until, in June, the movable troops consisted of 502,8[illegible] men only out of a total strength of 809,207.

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SCOTCH IRON,
LAKE SUPERIOR IRON,
BLOSSBURG COAL, BY CARGO.

A full stock, in lots to suit, at lowest market rates.

A. B. Meeker & Co.,
376 Wabash-av.

COOLERS.

WATER COOLERS,
TOILET WARE,
Ice Cream Freezers.

A large assortment in store and for sale to the TRADE only.

FRANK STURGES & CO.
MANUFACTURERS,
269 & 271 WEST HARRISON-ST.
Corner of Green.

INSURANCE.

Republic Insurance Certificates.

I will buy or sell the August and December certificates. Will buy jury certificates.
R. D. STILES, 42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

Occidental Insurance Company,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Parties having claims against this Company should consult the undersigned, who is authorized to act for said Company. J. L. ROSS, Room 7, State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE!

The furniture and five years' lease of the
ST. JAMES HOTEL, St. Louis, Mo.

The St. James is completely furnished, and contains all the modern improvements pertaining to a first-class hotel. For further information apply to MRS. A. S. MERRITT, St. James Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

For Sale, at Oshkosh,

A stock of Fruits, Confectionery, Fancy Groceries, and Restaurant, with Brick Store to rent, 20 by 80; fine location, and an old-established business. Address P. O. Drawer 142, Oshkosh, Wis.

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

Dionysius Lodge, No. 20, will give a public reception Wednesday evening, May 15, at their Castle Hall, northwest corner Robey and West Madison-sts. The Supreme Chancellor and the Chancellor of Illinois will be present. Members of the order, with their ladies, and the public generally are invited.

Bricklayers, Attention!

The Bricklayers' Unions of Chicago will assemble on Harrison-st., on Wednesday morning, May 15, at 9 o'clock, sharp, in the following order:
First—German Union; right resting on Halsted.
Second—Scandinavian Union; forming in rear of German Union.
Third—Protective and Benevolent Union; in rear of Scandinavian Union.
Fourth—U. O. A. B.—On extreme left of line.
By order Division Marshal. W. M. HOWARD.

Firemen's Benevolent Ass'n.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees will be held at Room 1, new City Hall, La Salle-st. entrance, on Tuesday evening, May 14, at 8 p. m. D. J. SWENIE, Secretary.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Goodrich's Steamers.

Daily, Sundays excepted, for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., at 9 a. m.
Daily, Sundays excepted, for Grand Haven and Muskegon, etc., at 7 p. m.
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for St. Joseph, etc., at 11 p. m.
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for Green Bay, etc., at 7 p. m.

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. S. Greeley, City and County Surveyor.
Removed to Room [illegible] Nixon's Building, [illegible] corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

REMOVAL.

C. H. FARGO & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Boots & Shoes.

We are now located in our new, commodious, and permanent store,
254 & 256 MADISON-ST., COR MARKET,
(Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.), where we shall be very happy to see our customers at any time, and to fill all orders promptly with goods of OUR OWN or Eastern manufacture.

REMOVAL.

MILLER & DREW,
Insurance,
TO
162 LA SALLE-ST., Bryan Block.
CAPITAL REPRESENTED, NEARLY
$14,000,090.00.

CHAPIN & GORE,

Have removed their Wholesale Department to No. 78 Monroe-st., between State and Dearborn, where they have in their spacious salesrooms the largest stock of
Fine Old Copper-Distilled Whiskies,
In the world. Also, a large assortment of all kinds of IMPORTED LIQUORS, WINES AND CIGARS. Our Branch Store at No. 142 Twenty-second-st. will [illegible] A. Harper.
Chicago, May 11, 1872.

REMOVAL.

L. P. RUMSEY & CO.
ROOM 11 CENTRAL BLOCK,
88 MARKET-ST.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

REMOVAL.

J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, Office in basement of Bryant Block, corner Monroe & LaSalle-sts. Real estate bought and sold. Loans on real estate and collaterals.

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GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S
ORGANS
AND
MELODEONS.

The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufactory in the United States.
50,000
NOW IN USE.
No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same popularity.
Send for Price List and Illustrated Catalogue.
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Capital - - $500,000.00
FAVORABLY LOCATED
Cor. Market & Washington-sts.
A General Banking Business transacted. Accounts solicited.
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On inside Real Estate. Interest, 9 per cent. Can close at once. J. H. BISSELL, 4 Bryan Block.

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Carpenters and Joiners,
ATTENTION!

All the Carpenters' and Joiners' Unions will fall in line on the 15th of May in the following manner: No. 1 right shall rest on Halsted and the left shall run on Adams, running west; and No. 2 right shall rest on No. 1 left; and all the others shall fall in according to their respective numbers. By order
J. R. LANGLOIS, Div. Marshal.

NOTICE.

I have disposed of my interest in the Freeling House and Fish Business to my old agent, H. M. [illegible], Esq., who will continue the business as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 167 East Twelfth-st.
May 10, 1872. C. S. MALTBY.

TRACING & TISSUE PAPER
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 66 Wabash-av.

For Baby—The Parlor Swing

Amuses the child and relieves the mother. To be seen at EMPIRE [illegible] CO.'S, [illegible] Madison-st., and 373 Wabash-av. J. S. QUIGG, Manufacturer, [illegible] Madison-st.

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BUILDING FELT.
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A desirable CORNER STORE, [illegible] situated on West Madison-st., [illegible] GOLDEN & SHARKEY, Real Estate and Renting Agents, No. [illegible] West [illegible]

FOR RENT.

With Patent [illegible] large stores [illegible]

ALEXANDER ROBINSON.

Death of a Pottawatomie Chief Near Chicago.

A Notable Life---The Early Fur-Trade---Mackinaw Ninety Years Ago.

The Chicago Corn-Market in 1809 ---Last Eye-Witness to the Chicago Massacre.

Scenes and Incidents of the Early Day.

The death, a few days since, of the venerable Alexander Robinson, at his homestead for the past thirty years on the Desplaines River, near this city, closes a life remarkable in its protraction, and the associations which, for nearly a century, connected it with the leading historical features of the early days in the Northwest. Certainly something more is deserved by the event than our recent simple announcement of his decease. In him and his immediate kinship were blended the lineage and descents of the entire succession of nationalities in the Northwest. He was allied on his mother's side to the aborigines. His maternal grandfather was a Frenchman. His father was a British officer in the garrison at Mackinaw. His boyhood was passed at that post, among the mongrels bred on the border-line of civilization and barbarism. His age at death was unknown, but was believed to be in the vicinity of 104 years. Certainly he was a middle-aged man when he was in the employ of the elder Kinzie, in Chicago, and tossed good-naturedly in his arms, and warbled Canadian boat-songs for the little Kinzie boys, John H. and Robert, since, and for years past, known among our oldest and most esteemed residents,—the latter still living in honored Government service in this city. He was a strong and active man when, in 1812, sixty years ago, he paddled from Chicago to Mackinaw a canoe carrying Captain Heim and his wife, fugitives from the Chicago Massacre.

Mentioning these two facts in proof of his great age, and not in the order of narrative, it may interest the readers of THE TRIBUNE to give a brief glimpse of his remarkable career. The statements are chiefly derived from his own lips, when, less than two years ago, the writer visited Robinson at his home near Cazenovia, in the Township of Leyden, Cook County, fourteen miles west of Chicago. We found him a hale and cheerful old man, in remarkable possession of all his faculties, ready in conversation, prompt in recalling the principal incidents of his eventful life, and at times garrulous and sportive, when some chord of memory was touched that brought vividly up his lively past. Let us give briefly the story of the old Chief of the Pottawatomies. Such he became in 1823 by adoption, and actually, and not as a sinecure, for those still live among us who could tell, if the written chronicles of the West had not already recorded it, that Alexander Robinson's power was real, and never abused; a strong and sensibly conducted influence, that stood the early settlements of Northern Illinois in good stead, and this with substantial and well-recognized service to his tribesmen.

Robinson's earliest remembrances were of the Mackinaw garrison, in the period not long subsequent to the Revolutionary War, and about the time when Commandant Sinclair was removing fort and forces from Old Mackinaw, on the Michigan shore, where Marquette had built his chapel 100 years previous, to the island in the Straits, ever since familiar to lake voyagers and tourists. The old Chief is believed to be the last survivor of those who remember Mackinaw in the days of British occupation, while the French *regime*, dispossessed less than two decades before, had still its abundant traces throughout the region once pretentiously termed New France. The managers of the English Fur-Trade in the two great rival organizations,—the Hudson's Bay and the Northwest Fur Companies—were busy trying to knit up the broken threads of the intricate and far-reaching wilderness service of *courrier des bois* and *voyageur* that had pushed traffic among all the tribes, and surpassed, in the rich spoils of stream and wood, the successes of European seekers for precious metals in other parts of this Continent. In Robinson's early day, it was the only industry of the Northwest. More than that, it was a "protected" industry to a degree that should charm our modern tariff men, for the Fur Trade, with all its power, opposed settlements even down to the day when our first Chicago Postmaster used to grit his teeth at white-topped emigrant vans that came toiling along the Michigan City road with increasing numbers, bringing a threat of no mean portent against the peltry resources of the wilderness, "raisin' the dence with the Injuns, and drivin' off the game."

As the only opening for enterprise for a young man of [illegible] among savages, Robinson, as his first youthful association, went with Joe Bales to the trading-post at Bertrand, near Niles, Berrien County, Michigan; which Bertrand had a short-lived existence, some thirty or forty years later, on the town-maps of speculation, as the great post on the St. Joseph River, though, in Robinson's day it was only *Parc aux Vaches*, or pasture to the fort at St. Joseph, thirty miles below, at the river-mouth. Joe Bales lived to found Bales' Station, now Baileytown, on the Michigan Central Railroad, where, forty years ago, his log tavern-stand looked welcome to wagon-voyagers on the Indiana prairies. From Bertrand, Bales and his party, that were subsequently marshalled into the fur service of John Jacob Astor and Ramsay Crooks, pushed their traffic far and wide among the Indians. And here began Robinson's first business relations with Chicago. The St. Joseph region was heavily wooded, and the Indians never turned a forest into a clearing. There was little corn-land, and, in the spring the supplies would run short. The Indians west of the lake knew more about farming, from the easier lessons of the prairies; and every spring, in the first decade of the present century, Bales and his assistant, Robinson, would drop down the St. Joseph in their batteau, skirt round the head of the lake, and make for the fort and trading-post of Chicago,—first a fort in 1804,—to buy what was literally Indian corn, garnered by Pottawatomies in their corn-villages on the Desplaines and in the Fox Valley, and brought to the post in bark-woven sacks on the backs of ponies. In 1809, Robinson came alone, and loaded up about 100 bushels, and, with difficulty, got to sea over the bar at the mouth of the river. It would be of interest to follow in detail some of the narratives Robinson abounded in, of his wide-reaching fur-trading trails in the regions of the Wabash, the Sangamon, and the Illinois.

Then came the war of 1812, and Joe Bales struck his flag and joined the British at Isle Drummond,—Robinson setting up for himself in the deserted trading post. Early in August of that year, he set out on a canoe voyage to Chicago to buy corn. He knew the ferment among the tribes, and, as he came up the lake, nearing his destination, friendly Miamis hailed him from the shore, and warned him "*not to go to Chicago, as it would storm to-morrow.*" A few hours before, they had given the same warning to Captain Wells and his small force hastening to relieve Fort Dearborn; but, like Lochiel, they rejected the warning, and marched on to their fate. Robinson was wiser. He left his canoe with two French voyageurs, at the mouth of the Big Calumet River, came stealthily into Chicago just at evening, and found shelter in Ouilmette's cabin, north of the river, not far from the Kinzies' house. Vividly did the old man portray to the writer his remembrance, carried through sixty years, of the horrid scenes of the memorable 15th of August, 1812,—the Chicago Massacre,—which he watched through crevices in his shelter, while the air rang with the shots of the combatants, the shrieks of the victims, and the yells of the maddened savages. On the 15th, Robinson left Chicago, in his Mackinaw boat, for St. Joseph, carrying the Kinzies, and Captain and Mrs. Heald, and Sergeant Griffith,—the friendly Indians walking along the shore. The hostility of the Indians beyond the lake, however, forced him to paddle Captain Heald and his wife to the fort at Mackinaw, a canoe voyage of three hundred miles. This was a not unusual achievement for the day; but the whole service of Robinson on this occasion should give him a prominent place among the early helpers of civilization and progress in the West. He lived to achieve still more signal and notable feats, but none more worthy of the painter and the poet than this one-hundred-league voyage,—his own strong arm the motor,—to save the lives imperilled by savages, maddened already with their first taste of blood. It was a trip of great perils, both of land and flood. Once they were washed ashore. More than once, hostile Ottawas from the shore demanded their victims. But Robinson was staunch and shrewd, and he brought his party safely to Mackinaw.

Robinson passed the summer of 1813 in Mackinaw. The next winter he lived in Indian style, as a hunter on the Calumet—the fur traffic being, for this and the succeeding season, destroyed by the war. At the declaration of peace, in 1814, Robinson came to Chicago for the first time since the Massacre. He found here only one man, his friend,—the French trader, Antoine Ouilmette,—for the Kinzies did not return here until 1816. For some time these two men were the only inhabitants of Chicago, fifty-six years ago. The bones of the murdered soldiers were still bleaching in the open prairie. Of the destroyed fort, only some stones remained; but within the old enclosure of the stockade, Ouilmette and Robinson planted and harvested a crop of corn, repeating the process in the following season,—so that, when, on the 4th of July, 1816, a schooner came to in the offing, bearing Captain Hezekiah Bradley, with two companies and two pieces of cannon, to restore the fort, Captain Bradley most honorably purchased the standing corn as forage, while his men threw up entrenchments and built palisades on the top. Said Robinson, "The men looked badly scared about Indians, and some of them cried when Captain Burnham spread his sails for the lower lakes." Robinson and his Indian wife were then living on the North Side, near the present intersection of Kinzie and Dearborn streets.

He was first employed here in the service of John Crafts, Resident Agent of the American Fur Company, who was succeeded by the elder Kinzie. Here, and from this point, he resumed his fur-trading journeys, to all parts of this region,—bartering glass beads, blankets, and silver jewelry and trinkets, for the spoils of the fur-bearing tribes,—these furs being shipped to Mackinaw, to Astor and his associates. By these journeys he gained a knowledge and influence in Indian matters made only possible by his Indian kinship, and, happily, always available on the side of his stronger alliance to civilization. In the important Indian treaties of 1816 and 1832 he took a prominent part,—in the latter as principal Chief of the Pottawatomies, Ottawas, and Chippewas. Billy Caldwell, another notable half-breed, was associated with Robinson in this honor as well as in the emoluments, the value of which may be readily imagined by the student of our local real estate maps, who note the handsome breadth of outline of the "*Reservations*" of Caldwell and Robinson on our county-plats. Robinson's consisted of two sections of one mile square, choicely placed, and divided by the Desplaines River. On the 400 or 500 acres remaining unsold, Robinson for 30 years lived, and died.

In 1829, Robinson took a wife, Catharine Chevalier, a three-quarter Indian from Calumet. They were married by the elder Kinzie as Magistrate, and his predecessor took a humble place in the household,—the Hagar to the new Sarah. The first Indian Agent in Chicago was Charles Jewett, of Kentucky, in 1816, succeeded by Dr. Wolcott, of Connecticut, in 1820. It was under Dr. Wolcott's incumbency that Robinson and Caldwell were appointed Chiefs, during the protracted four weeks' session of the treaty-gathering at Prairie du Chien, in 1825. Two years later, in 1827, came the Winnebago War, throughout which Robinson and Caldwell held staunchly to their friendship with the whites,—the former as guide to General Scott. In the still more imminent local peril of the Black Hawk War, Robinson convened one of the last Indian Councils ever held in Chicago; and a body of 100 warriors, gathered from the Indian villages of this region, was sent to reinforce General Atkinson. In the course of Indian affairs succeeding this war, Robinson and several of his fellow Chiefs made a tedious stage journey, by way of Wheeling, to Washington, and held a conference with President Jackson. In 1836, the Pottawatomies met for the last time in Chicago,—an event many yet among our active citizens still remember,—received their presents and assurances of the distinguished esteem of the Great White Father, and then took up their march toward the Kansas Reserve they have since occupied. Robinson led their hegira to the new camping-ground, in a wagon that is still sheltered on his premises, and not yet invalided. Thirty years has reduced the banished tribe from 5,000 to less than half that number; but, with the strange staunchness of Indian tradition and folk-lore, the name of Robinson is still dear to them, and many will mourn that he is gone. He has several times visited them, and more than once a Kansas Indian has been seen in Chicago, never without visiting the old Chief, Chee-chee-bing-way, or "Blinking Eyes,"—referring to a peculiarity of Robinson's visual organs. Within a few years a deputation of Green Bay Indians came to Robinson, and begged him to bear them company to Washington to see President Johnson; but the infirmity of the old Chief forbade. His tribal alliances on his mother's side were with these Green Bay Chippewas, and for years he has sheltered in his house an aged woman of that tribe, so extremely advanced in years that Robinson asserted that "she was an old woman fifty years ago."

Robinson was the father of twelve children, only three of whom are still living. One of them is a police-detective in this city. The husband of a married daughter carries on the homestead farm. He leaves a handsome competence in the valuable acres so long in his possession. His personal and private qualities secured him many friends. His life is indeed chiefly remarkable in that he thus long survived his association with so many of the important facts of the pioneer history of the Northwest. Nevertheless the full and humble story of his entire career could not be told without constituting it the narrative of a remarkable succession of events that in his life time, have transformed the cherished wilderness Fur Region into the Great Interior of our own day.

POLITICAL.

Additional names are presented to the Illinois Republican State Convention, which meets the 22d, viz: For Governor, the Hon. Richard Yates, of Jacksonville, by the Edgar County *Citizen*; [illegible], of Lexington, by the Bloomington *Pantagraph*.

—The Rockford *Register* says,

The vote on the train from Chicago to this city on Thursday, we are informed, stood 30 for Grant to 19 for Greeley.

—Congressman Burchard writes to the editor of the Carroll County *Mirror*:

I see the papers in the district are all right, and opposed to the Liberal movement. I am glad to find them so, and that their sympathies are with the regular organization.

—In the Eighth Illinois District, the candidates for Congress are: Judge Charles H. Wood, of Onarga; Judge Starr, of Kankakee; Senator Jason W. Streveil, of Pontiac; ex-Senator Greenbury L. Fort, of Lacon; Colonel John T. Harper, of El Paso.

—The Hannibal *Courier* brings out Colonel John F. Benjamin for next Governor of Missouri.

—In the Eleventh District of Indiana, Congressman Packard finds competitors for the nomination in Colonel Gil. A. Pierce, of Valparaiso; William C. George, of South Bend; Sydney Keith, of Rochester; and Mr. Hammond, of Jasper.

—Greeley candidates for Congress are already talked of in Indiana.

—The Fort Wayne *Gazette* says:

It is rumored that the friends of General Shanks are urging him to withdraw from the contest in the Ninth District. How much truth there is in this report we cannot say, but we cannot doubt that such magnanimity on his part would tend to promote the strength and harmony of the party.

—The Otta-Quecchee *Post* (Woodstock, Vt.) makes this rather interesting remark:

There is ten times as much Liberal Republicanism in Vermont as any one who has not looked for it dreams of, and we judge that there is proportionately more among the farmers than any other class. And that's because they simply read and think, with neither hopes nor fears concerning bread and butter offices.

—The Harrisburg (Pa.) *Journal*, State organ of the Administration, figures up that it cost $26,000 "to put McClure, the distinguished Reformer, late of the Cumberland Valley, and more recently of the Fourth Senatorial District, into the State Senate," as if this was an extinguisher on McClure. The fact is, it cost this much to unseat a Senator for whose election President Grant had such peculiar solicitude that ballot-boxes were stuffed and election-returns counted to please the power which deals out Federal patronage.

—The Chippewa Falls *Herald* says that the Hon. Charles B. Dyer, of Racine, will contest the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District of Wisconsin, with the Hon. Charles G. Williams, of Janesville.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

New papers: *The Marna News*, by W. B. Funk; the Oquawka *Journal*, by E. H. Hall.

—The Watseka *Times* says:

The Postmaster of this city is distributing the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* free to all who will take it. Wonder who pays for it. Does Grant or his office-holders?

—Sterling has two female physicians (the Misses Cowell), and a number of young men are reported on the sick list.

—Dud Randall proposes to start a Liberal newspaper at Aurora.

—Citizens of Olney have perfected arrangements whereby the building of a railroad, connecting that town with Chicago, is insured.

—The Rock Island *Union* says:

About 600,000 cubic yards of earth have been removed from the Keokuk Rapids improvement and 400,000 of rock quarried thus far. The lower dock is completed, and the centre is well under way. From 100 to 2,000 men have been kept on the excavations and quarries by Messrs. Lull & Williams.

—Mr. Graves, the Locating Engineer of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and Mr. Harrington, Attorney for the Company, have been busy, with a committee of the citizens of Batavia, during the past week, in arranging for right of way and depot grounds at that village.

—A citizen of Sycamore chased a "striped cat" out of his house the other day. He burned his clothes immediately after, and his wife went away on a visiting tour the next day.

—The Marseilles *Advertiser* says:

We should like to see a small steamer afloat upon our artificial lake, and we believe the time is not far distant when this will be an accomplished fact and when tourists from crowded Chicago and other cities will be found thronging the decks of such a craft. The white sails of tiny yachts will yet dimple the glassy surface of our waters, and Marseilles may yet be the Champlain of the West.

WISCONSIN.

The Senate meets to-morrow as a State Board of Equalization.

INDIANA.

Two Bessemer steel mills are to be started in Indianapolis.

—A towelling manufactory is being erected at Peru; capital, $60,000.

—Hoffman & Bro's steam saw-mill, at Leesburg, Kosciusko County, was burned last Wednesday. Loss $6,000.

—The Michigan City *Enterprise* says:

Fishers is unusually prevalent and fatal through out the country this spring. Our city is not an exception to the rule. Many cases of spotted and brain fever have occurred.

Joshua Dye went to a livery-stable at Richmond, last Friday afternoon, intoxicated, and got into a quarrel with the negro hostler, who beat him so that he died in an hour.

—A newspaper to be started at Muncie, this week, will support Greeley.

—The South Bend *Tribune* says:

Colonel A. B. Wade, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, telegraphed the result of the city election to Mr. Colfax on Tuesday night, and received from him the following reply: "Our city's magnificently increased majority for the old flag and the old cause gladdens many hearts here, and makes me prouder than ever of the unchangeable faith of my townsmen in the principles I have so often defended before them."

—The shops of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, at Fort Wayne, are being increased, and there will be accommodation for 63 locomotives.

MICHIGAN.

In 1871, 92 fire insurance companies paid $41,667 into the State Treasury; in 1872, 88 companies paid $44,108. In 1871, 66 life companies paid $48,115; in 1872, 55 companies paid $49,561.

—Captain James Davidson, of Saginaw City, has now under construction the largest vessel ever built in the Saginaw Valley. When finished, she will be a three-masted schooner, with iron rigging, and an extreme length of 205 feet. She is built entirely of first-class oak. Her carrying capacity will be 50,000 bushels of grain, or 1,300 gross tons of ore.

—The Hon. Dwight May, of Kalamazoo, is not a candidate for re-election as Attorney General.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Suggestions from an Old Democrat.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The general acceptance of the Cincinnati nominees and platform by the Democratic and Liberal Republican papers and people is very encouraging, and forces upon political observers a belief not only in the success of the movement, but in the possibility of the establishment of a political organization that shall control, in the interest of Reform, the politics of the country.

It is essential to the full success of the anti-Administration campaign that a practical consolidation of the contracting parties be brought about, at least for the temporary emergency. To attempt to maintain distinct organizations of a local character, which shall each busy itself with nominations for State officers, members of Congress, of State Legislatures, &c., will greatly distract and weaken, if they do not utterly destroy, the harmony of the grand National movement, and imperil its chances of success. It is a pity, indeed, that the election of President were not assigned to a distinct day, when the people might choose the First Magistrate upon a single ticket, without any of the local complications and interests now crowded upon our quadrennial elections, to complicate their issues and divert the attention of the voters.

To avoid confusion and defeat, it will be necessary to form single electoral tickets in each State, representing the Cincinnati nominees. Such tickets can be fairly made up only by Conventions called in the name of the new organization, from among the body of its supporters, irrespective of past partisan proclivities. To these assemblages, all men who are laboring for a radical change of National Administration,—whether they may have heretofore marched with the Republican majority or fought with the Democratic dissenters; whether they may have been Bourbons or Abolitionists, Radicals or Conservatives, Hards or Softs,—must be welcome. The only test of fidelity required is a patriotism that can rise above mere party interests,—that can combine the efforts of honest men against those who have selfishly conspired to cheat the people of the blessings they have fought and labored for.

But, first, a name must be agreed upon for the new organization. Without a common, popular designation, at once significant of the movement and expressive of its intentions and aims, it will be impossible to rally the people under a single banner, no matter how potent may be the causes or conclusive the arguments in favor of such union. The old party names, having become at least temporarily inappropriate, owing to the character of the new movement, which has united in its support men from these organizations indiscriminately, should be thrown aside, or quietly dropped, during the present campaign,—leaving future events to shape themselves in political circles. This course will involve a degree of unselfish and far-sighted patriotism which is seldom looked for among politicians; but I believe the demands of the hour were never more clearly discerned than they now are by the great bulk of our fellow-citizens; and that whatever is necessary to cement the union of the friends of good government will be accomplished by general consent. If the work can only be approached properly and in the right spirit, there can be no danger of failure.

What shall be the name of the new party? I would suggest as at once the most significant of the movement and general in its character and applicability, "*The National Liberal Reform Party.*" This title has the advantage of being already partially adopted as a designation by those noble Republican statesmen who have taken the initiative in the campaign against Grant and his subservient followers. No honest Democrat or Republican can object to it, or decline, through any feeling of prejudice against the name, to become a Liberal Reformer. The only noted objection which can be urged, either by Republicans or Democrats, to the acceptance temporarily of a new title, is, that they thereby severally relinquish the right to their old partisan designation, and cast themselves upon unknown and stormy waters, without rudder or compass. By the Liberal Republicans, this objection is easily disposed of. The corruptions and outrages perpetrated by this Administration, calling itself Republican, have so disgusted the country that Republicanism is now only understood in a partisan sense, and it has become so odious as to be accepted and supported by few intelligent and independent [illegible] rallied under the banner of "Free Speech, Free Thought and Free Men." They have come out from their party, and taken with them about all the Republicanism there was in the concern. They are content that [illegible] stand as the representative Republican of his dwindling organization, backed up by the office-holders' army, and sustained from the Public Treasury; but they have severed their connection with the expiring dynasty, and do not look back with regret. They are Liberal Reformers in the best sense.

With the Democrats, the case is somewhat different. Having been in the minority for nearly three Presidential terms, they have none of the responsibilities attaching to Republicans. They have maintained, after a fashion, the Democratic organization, and have won some small local successes. Numerically they are quite strong in many States; but they have generally managed to be beaten in all important contests, when their opponents have been united. As a party, they are generally so demoralized, and have so little confidence in their leaders, that it would seem easier to dissolve the Democratic organization, and construct a new party from its elements, than to attempt to reconstruct the old one for active service. However we Democrats may wish it otherwise, *our old party is dead*, equally with the Republican party, and it is time to recognize the fact, in order to ascertain what step to take next. But the decease of the party is simply a decay of the political organization, owing to the growth of new combinations, and the necessities for the wider application of the principles that underlie our Government. The vital elements which have ever been cherished by the Democracy, and those upheld by Republicanism, will never die, and they must be incorporated into every successful party of the future.

Do Democrats generally appreciate and accept the fact that their old party organization, as such, has ceased to be a positive political power; that it is a body without soul; and that a longer attempt to maintain its distinct existence will be subversive of the grand effort which has been entered upon to unite all honest men in favor of reform? The generous reception of the results of the Cincinnati movement from Democratic presses and people of all classes and stations, is a cheering indication that this truth is accepted in its full force by a majority of the members of the party; but I regret there are indications in some quarters of an attempt to perpetuate the discords of the past by meanly underrating the strength of the new movement, and depreciating its importance as an element of Reform. The Chicago *Times* is using its influence in this direction, and a few individual Democrats of some prominence insist upon certain restrictions and conditions, to carry out which would render the anti-Grant coalition impossible, and insure the present Administration another term. It will soon be understood, however, that those who favor distinct Democratic organization and nominations are acting in the interest of the Grant dynasty.

A Democratic National Convention has been called for the 9th of July; but it is already evident that a large majority of that body will be in favor of the ratification of the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, and the adoption of the excellent platform of principles laid down by that party. If the Baltimore assemblage shall also, in a wise spirit of patriotism, exhibit their faith in the new movement, by christening it "The National Liberal Reform Party," the old Democracy will then have placed themselves in line with the progressive ideas of the times, and be prepared to profit by their success. Such a party will combine all of the best qualities and principles of the past with the highest aspirations for the future, and will be more Democratic and more Republican than its predecessors have ever been. With Horace Greeley in the Presidential Chair, surrounded by wise statesmen in the Cabinet, and a majority of Liberal Reformers in the House of Representatives, the country will have made a great stride towards Purity of Administration, Economy, and Civil Service Reform, and will have achieved a full measure of Amnesty and Equal Rights for all.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

The Princess Bonaparte, Dressmaker.

Princess Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte's dressmaking establishment at 67 Benel street, London, is thus described: A sober page in buttons conducts the visitor to a room "arranged with a taste and an elegance which England mode-makers—adepts in the art of catch-penny decoration—would do well to imitate. Quiet tones in the coloring of carpet and curtains, not too many mirrors nor a redundancy of gilding, and three or four valuable prints and paintings, as substitutes for the usual garish pink and yellow." Here presides the Princess—a tall, very handsome woman—over a bevy of young workwomen she had obtained for her purpose from Paris, and whose unchignoned heads and plain neatness of dress are admirably in keeping with the practical business objects of the place. Having adopted dressmaking as a vocation, the Princess enters earnestly into its mercantile spirit, and desires the custom of the poor as well as the rich. There should be established in England, she thinks, a "good middle-class 'school of dressmaking'—the same as that which, in Paris, makes a grisette as neat, dainty, and adds, 'I buy dresses—a thousand francs each is cheap—of Worth, and by using them as models for my own workwomen, can give my customers exact counterparts of his master-pieces at less than half his prices. Mine is 'democratic' dressmaking, you perceive, and I am not afraid of the word.'" The ladies may be able to tell just how sound this speech is in art, and how much of good suggestions it may have for New York, as for London; but how thoroughly French is the whole tableau of Princess turned *modiste*! With full-length portraits of her husband's great ancestor, Napoleon I., among the few pictures decorating the walls of her modest ware-room, this formerly haughty lady of Auteuil not only adopts dressmaking with fervor, but expounds its art with a grace almost persuading the hearer to imagine that there may be really something princely in it.

ONE WEEK OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A Review by the New York Tribune.

From the New York Tribune, May 11.

Just one week has elapsed since the country received the unexpected news of the Cincinnati nominations. In this interval, political movements and changes have been so rapid that they can hardly be realized without a retrospect.

1. The Democratic National Committee has issued its formal call for a National Convention at Baltimore, on the 9th of July. The action was nowhere unexpected;—among politicians it has for months been regarded as absolutely certain; and yet it seems to be received in various quarters with (perhaps not unusual) expressions of dissatisfaction.

2. The Tennessee Democratic State Convention has, by a vote of 721 to 133, declared for the Cincinnati ticket, protested against the presentation of rival candidates by the National Democratic Convention as unwise, unnecessary, and exceedingly dangerous to the welfare of the people, and instructed the delegates thereto to act in the spirit of this declaration.

3. The Tennessee Liberal Republicans are reported as resolved, anyway, on a separate electoral ticket.

4. The temper of the South seems quite generally favorable to the Cincinnati ticket. Expressions like that of the Tennessee Convention are common from local organizations. Prominent Southerners like Garrett Davis, General J. B. Gordon, Governor Brown, of Tennessee, Edward A. Pollard, General Imboden, of Virginia, General Bate, of Tennessee, and many others, including men who signed the calls for Philadelphia, and delegates elect thereto, have either publicly or privately expressed their sympathy with Cincinnati. Leading papers like the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which seemed at first disposed to hold back a little, say that whether the leaders will or no, the people have made up their minds to go the Cincinnati ticket with a whoop. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which represents a large Southern constituency, holds even more emphatic language. The St. Louis *Republican* is outspoken; the Richmond papers take the same view; the New Orleans *Picayune* and *Times* commend the ticket to the support of the Democratic party. So do the Memphis *Avalanche*, *Appeal*, and *Ledger*, the Nashville *Banner*, and *Union and American*, the Charleston *Courier*, and *News*, and scores of other Southern journals hardly less conspicuous in their own localities. Hundreds of private letters from men of known standing are even more explicit than the public expressions of leading politicians and journals. But, on the other hand, Alex H. Stephens earnestly opposes the Cincinnati ticket, and demands straight Democratic nominations, and he undoubtedly represents a considerable feeling, which will in time make itself heard.

5. There has been serious dissatisfaction with the Germans, who constitute a main element of Liberal strength. Excited German editors at Cincinnati declared that not a German newspaper would support the nomination. But the next day, one of the most widely circulated and influential of them all, Carl Schurz's *Westliche Post*, came out manfully for ticket and platform. The Cincinnati German papers opposed, that at New Orleans supported the ticket. In New York they divided, but the *Staats Zeitung* (Democratic) seems resolved on opposition. In Chicago they favor it; and The *Westliche Post*, of St. Louis, yesterday published favorable extracts from about twenty in different parts of the West, crowning the list with a letter from Governor Koerner, of Illinois, heartily accepting the results of the Convention. On the whole, it may be fairly said that German feeling, especially among Republicans, is much more kindly than on the morning after the nomination, but that there is still discontent.

6. The independent Republican press supports the ticket heartily. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was the earliest in the field with unqualified and cordial support. The Cincinnati *Commercial* and Springfield *Republican* were scarcely later. And of the other able journals which helped to carry the movement up to the Cincinnati Convention, not one, save the *Evening Post* of this city, is now recalled as having abandoned it.

7. A large majority of the Democratic press either openly favor the Cincinnati ticket or speak of it as one they could cordially support if approved by their Convention. A decided and able minority, led by the *World* of this city, oppose it with some heat.

8. The movement has wrought a marked change in the tone of the Renomination organs. They began with jeers, but at the end of the first week evince already unmistakable signs of regarding it as a very serious piece of business. They have quit abusing General Schurz, and his principal slanderer has indeed taken to praising him. There is less talk about "soreheads." There are mysterious and probably baseless rumors about throwing Grant overboard at Philadelphia; and the names of Blaine, Colfax, Boutwell, and Wilson, get significant mention. A brother-in-law of Governor Morton appears with numerous private and confidential letters, urging that Indiana statesman as the only Presidential candidate who can save the party; and Governor Morton hastens in to telegraphic correspondence with the West, disavowing his brother-in-law, and renewing his oaths of allegiance.

9. Ratification meetings and the formation of Liberal Republican Clubs for the campaign are already common, although the organization for the campaign has hardly yet been approached, the Committee for this State not even having its first meeting until Tuesday afternoon of next week.

We have aimed to set forth the exact situation dispassionately and fairly. On the whole, Liberal Republicans have every reason to be satisfied with the first week's showing in their campaign.

A HURRICANE OF FLAME.

The Blazing Forests of Ulster County, N. Y.—Nearly Another Peshtigo at Phoenicia—Miraculous Escape of the Inhabitants.

Poughkeepsie (May 9) Correspondence of the New York Standard.

The hot, dry weather is having a serious effect in mountain forests in Ulster County, and information received from Phoenicia today gives a graphic description of the forest fires near that place, and which at one time endangered the little village of Chichester, which contains an immense chair factory, surrounded by about fifty-two frame dwellings. The village lies in a hollow, surrounded on all sides by mountains nearly 2,000 feet in height. Between two of the mountains runs a narrow gorge, two or three miles in length, called "Ox Clove." It starts at the village of Chichester, and ends at what is known as Jake Moon's Cabin.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, a boy came running into the village, crying "that the woods were on fire, and that the flames were sweeping down the gorge." Gangs of chair factory men were sent forward as speedily as possible, with hose, buckets, dippers, and, in fact, anything and everything that would hold water. The wind was blowing a gale from the north, directly towards the village, and the greatest fears were entertained for its safety, as the flames were advancing toward it with the speed of a hurricane, and myriads of sparks were already dropping about the buildings. All efforts to stay the progress of the flames were unsuccessful, and in a short time nearly the entire gorge was a seething sheet of fire. A "back-fire" was built, but it did no good. The oldest inhabitants say they never saw the flames run so fast in their lives. It seemed, at one time, as if there was to be another Peshtigo calamity and the men became nervous. Happily however, as night came on, the wind lulled and the fire was temporarily checked. Beyond the gorge, north, is a valley nearly half a mile wide. The fire caught in some hemlock trees on one side of it, and the sparks ignited trees on the opposite side. Last night a large force of men stayed in that spot and made the greatest efforts to check the flames, but to no purpose. When they reached a "dug-away" at Jake Moon's there was a sea of fire from mountain to mountain, completely barring any further progress, so they were compelled to retreat and wait for daylight. One of the men, a German, becoming separated from his party, was completely surrounded by fire. Observing his perilous position he shouted frantically for help. The men worked heroically and finally got him out, but his clothes were burned in many places.

Mrs. McMellen, who keeps a log boarding-house near Jake Moon's, says that when she first discovered the fire it covered a space of ground about the size of a dinner plate. She ran toward it to put it out, but before she reached it the flames had swept over nearly an acre of ground, and was flying up the mountain side with the speed and roar of a whirlwind. In an instant she saw that she was in danger, when she beat a hasty retreat, some of her clothing catching fire. She, however, happily escaped, and was not seriously injured. The fire is still raging, but at present it is thought the village of Chicester is safe, as the flames are moving in another direction.

We're All for Horace.

BY GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

'Tis honest Horace Greeley
With his old white coat and staff!
The politicians laugh in fear,
In joy the people laugh;
A laugh comes o'er the Paddy's face,
And o'er the Negro's mouth,
And first, since all these bloody years,
Laughs, too, the wounded South!

With laughter like the summer,
"Let us have peace" indeed,
And not the frosty soldier peace,
Whose word's a broken reed,
But with this grand old neighbor's rule,
And times of golden law,
Old hatreds shall be turned to loves
And laughter to huzza.

The camp fires burn for Greeley,
But not on fields of arms;
They burn by thinking cotters' hearths,
And wink from prairie farms,
Where good old couples rub their palms,
And say: "Praise God 'tis so!
Since ruled so long by men who kill,
To vote for one we know!"

Put by the lamp, friend Horace!
Thy kindly, busy quill,
When we have made thee President
Then shalt thou have thy will.
For thirty years of earnest work
Deserve a ruler's wish,
That "when he sees the country safe
He'd like to go and fish."

Ah! better had these Captains,
Who laugh to their dismay,
Said half the wise things in their reign
Thou sayest every day!
And better had they fished like thee,
Or farmed as bad, dear sage,
Than fished for rich men's company,
And farmed out patronage!

Some wise men fear thy kindness,
Thy crotchets some distress,
Some fear thy sturdy temperance,
And some thy simple dress.
These only feel their [illegible] wish,
When they good Greeley [illegible],
But all the mighty people feel
An earnest fellow man!

Stand up and shout, ye laughers!
The laughing sun comes out;
Together let the Northern Yank
And Southern Johnny shout;
For Brown and Greeley break the night,
And lead the era in;
They'll teach us how to laugh and farm,—
We'll teach them how to win!
—*Washington Capital.*

How the Use of Absinth Became Prevalent in France.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

Apropos of the new French tax on liquors, it is feared that it will have no result in the abatement of absinthe drinking. The quantity of absinthe absorbed in Paris alone is enormous. The South of France also indulges largely in the pernicious stimulant; it is only in the extreme North that absinthe is to some extent eschewed. The manner in which it became prevalent is strange enough. Absinthe was unknown, except, of course, in medical circles, before the Algerian expedition under the rule of Louis Philippe; in Oran and Constantine fever made grievous havoc in the ranks of the army, and as the soldiers' usual drink was white wine, the doctors recommended that absinthe should be mixed with it as a preventive against miasmata in lieu of quinine, which was by far too costly to be generally distributed. During the whole of the campaign, the army drank this mixture, and even mixed absinthe with their [illegible]. [illegible] imported into Marseilles. Absinthe first became *à la mode* in that town. From thence it advanced slowly throughout France, settled in Paris, and at last became the favorite drink of the country. Absinthe then crossed the ocean, and established itself supreme in French colonies. Deleterious as the free use of absinthe may be in France, it is not to be compared with the lamentable results of its consumption in Cayenne, New Caledonia, and Port Said. There the colonists drink is undiluted, in excessive quantities, and the consequence is a frightful increase in death statistics.

AMUSEMENTS.

SEVEN DAYS ONLY.

Great Eastern Menagerie, Museum, Aviary, Circus, and Balloon Show.

Four days West Side, corner Madison and Elizabeth-sts., Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 15, 16, 17, and 18. Three days South Side, corner State and Twenty-second-st., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, May 20, 21, and 22.

FOUR MAMMOTH PAVILLIONS, covering three acres of ground. 25 Dens of Living Wild Animals.

The elephant BISMARCK at every performance, and HERR ELIJAH LENGEL'S 20 foot Den of Trained Lions, Tigers, and Panthers each afternoon and night. The Aviary of Tropic Birds, Aquarium of Sea Monsters, and the Museum of Grand Wonders, with a complete and unapproachable

CIRCUS COMPANY.

Don't forget days, and dates, and locations. SEVEN MATINEES.

In consequence of the magnitude of this exhibition and the herculean labor to be performed in order to get ready for an afternoon performance May 15, a grand street display will not take place on Wednesday. Gratuitous Balloon Ascensions and the Musical Calliope each day at 2 p. m.

Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. Carpeted seats for ladies. Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock p. m.

Kenosha, Wis., May 23; Milwaukee, May 24 and 25; Racine, May 27; Rockford, Ill., May 28; Freeport, May 29; Beloit, Wis., May 30; Baraboo, May 31; Madison, June 1; Janesville, June 3; Fond du Lac, June 4; Appleton, June 5; Green Bay, June 6; Oshkosh, June 7; Watertown, June 8.

REMEMBER!

NIXON'S

PARISIAN HIPPODROME

AND

Chicago Amphitheatre

OPENS

Saturday, May 18, 1872.

BLIND TOM CONCERTS.

The celebrated Negro Boy Pianist,

BLIND TOM,

The Great Musical Prodigy of the Age, and most marvellous musical genius living, at

CENTRAL HALL, South Side, Thursday evening, May 16. Seats can be secured at Bliss & Sharp's Drug Store, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

AT UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West Side, Friday and Saturday Evenings, May 17 and 18. Seats can be secured at Horton's Book store, 637 West Lake-st., and at [illegible] Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

GREAT SUCCESS OF

Miss Katy Putnam, Mr. Edwin Browne, and Irwin Combination.

IN

MEG'S DIVERSION & LITTLE REBEL.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel WOOD.......................Proprietor

Second week and unprecedented success of the

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY,

MONDAY, May 13, for 3 nights and 1 matinee only,

CASTE.

With all the original favorite artists.

THURSDAY, May 16, 3 nights and 1 matinee only, repeated in reply to universal request,

FRIENDS.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

An entire change of Programme.

CHARLES WALTERS,

In his unequaled Songs and Dances.

First week of THE FATE OF SNYDER, THE CHICAGO POLICE COURT, PLOT AND PASSION, and other novelties.

Saturday, Grand Family Matinee. Monday, May 27, first appearance of the celebrated song and dance artists JOHNSON and POWERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

First appearance in Chicago of

MISS LILLIE ELDRIDGE,

the young talented, and beautiful American Actress, who will appear Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, and Wednesday Matinee, in her new and elegant play of

ALMA.

Thursday evening, first time on any stage, "MIGNON," as dramatized from Mlle. Nilsson's opera of that name, the most popular opera now on the stage. Friday and Saturday, MACBETH.

The Jubilee Singers,

of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, will give one of their popular concerts at

THE UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

Tuesday Night, May 14, at 8 O'Clock.

Proceeds entirely for the Association. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Tickets for sale at Strebl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.; West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st.; and Horton's, No. 637 West Lake-st.

TESTIMONIALS.

"They will charm any audience, sure. Our people have been delighted with them."—Henry Ward Beecher.

"I never saw a cultivated Brooklyn assemblage so moved and melted under the magnetism of music before."—Theo. L. Cuyler in N. Y. Tribune.

"Do you be sure to go and hear them, no matter what the weather is; you'll be sorry forever if you don't."—John Henry, in Congregationalist.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH.

GRAND

Orchestral and Choral Performance

Of Handel's sublime Oratorio,

"THE MESSIAH."

Mrs Clara Huck, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Bischoff, and Mr. S. C. Campbell. Orchestra of THIRTY Musicians, with Grand Organ and Chorus of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY voices.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 16.

Tickets, with reserved seats 75c; for sale at Horton's, 637 West Lake-st.; Emerson's, 290 West Madison-st.; Strebl's, 50 West Madison-st.; and on the South Side at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.

S. C. CAMPBELL,

The renowned basso of the Parepa-Rosa Opera Troupe, has been engaged to sing in the Oratorio of

"THE MESSIAH."

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Baron C. MALLET,
AUT. M. SCHNAPPER,
Baron S. DE HABER, — Paris.
ALEXANDER DE LASKI, Brighton, England.
ALTGRAF ZU SALM REIFFERSCHEIDT,
Chevalier H. VON HOPFEN, — Vienna.

The Company is prepared to receive applications for loans in gold for a period of years on real estate in Chicago.

Applications for loans may be made at Union National Bank until 1st June.

A Committee of the Directors of this Company will visit Chicago about the 25th inst.

Cook County Bonds,

Running twenty years, at 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, can be bought at par at the County Treasurer's Office, east wing, Court House.

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DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC., every week.

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Stylish, fine stepper, and young.

One pair Handsome Bay Matched Carriage Horses,

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At same time we shall offer Open Buggies, Covered Phaetons, three new well-made Farm Wagons, one second-hand Basket Phaeton, and new Single and Double Harness.

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Seven Hundred Cases

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Assorted sizes, 1 and 2 button, fresh and desirable. Handkerchiefs, Towels, Napkins, &c.,

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WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1872, at 9½ a. m.

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Bankrupt Sale $10,000 Worth of

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Clothing, Dress Goods, Alpacas, Prints, Cloths, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, and Straw Goods. Also a large line of Carpets

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ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

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CARPENTER SHOP,

In alley rear of 759 State-st., consisting of Doors Sash, Lumber, and Hardware; also one Horse, Wagon, and Harness, on TUESDAY, May 14, at 2 o'clock. HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

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FRIDAY, MAY 17, AT 9 1-2 A. M.

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The Michigan Southern and Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne trains run to South Chicago. Apply to MRS. TIFFANY, at the hotel.

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500 bushels choice Rutabaga Turnips, grown in Canada, for sale by

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40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cure Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Diabetes Gravel, Gleet, Brick dust Deposits, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. For Sale by all Druggists.

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The best and cheapest nourishment for invalids and families. For sale everywhere, and by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, General Agents, Wabash-av., corner Eighteenth-st., Chicago.

EPILEPSY OR FITS.

[illegible]

OFFICE OF C., R. I. & P. R. R. CO., April 29th, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HUGH RIDDLE, Vice President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

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Beautiful new Ottoman Stripe Shawls, from lowest to richest qualities. Paisley Shawls at a sacrifice. New Llama Lace Shawls and Jackets.

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Splendid assortment Real Lace Goods, Guipure and Thread Laces, Parasol Covers, novelties in Ladies' Ties, Bows, Sashes, and Fancy Ribbons.

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Large Stock and Low Prices.

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TO RENT.

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A line addressed to R, 108 West Randolph-st., will meet with attention.

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To Book Agents and Canvassers

THE LIFE OF

HORACE GREELEY,

To the Present Time.

By JAMES PARTON.

This is one of the most interesting and instructive biographies ever published. It gives a full account of Horace Greeley's career, from the poor farm in New Hampshire through his laborious life as farmer, printer, editor, Congressman, to his nomination for the Presidency. Handsomely illustrated with several portraits, pictures of his birth place, Chappaqua farm, editorial "den," etc. This book is exceedingly fascinating, and must have an immense sale. Copies will be ready for delivery May 15.

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(Northwest corner of Congress-st., near the Tremont House),

209 Michigan-av.,

Offer to close buyers a large and complete stock of Boots and Shoes, including their UNSURPASSED

Custom Boots.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

P. J. SEXTON,

CARPENTER, CONTRACTOR, and BUILDER, 88 and 90 Pacific-av., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., opposite Rock Island Railroad depot, is prepared to contract for Carpenter Work and every description of building.

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

CASSIMERES!

ETC.

We have, in this department, a line of All-Wool Serge and Diagonal Coatings, for light summer suits, Fancy Scotch Suitings, Fancy Tweeds, Summer Cassimeres, and Light Navy Blue Cloths; Jeans and Cottonades for Boys' wear, from 20 cts. per yard upward. White and Buff Cotton Terry, and a choice selection of other Fancy Cloakings for Children. Extra qualities of Broadcloths, Doeskins and Cassimeres constantly on hand.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

235 & 237 WEST MADISON ST.

HARDWARE.

BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN

WHOLESALE HARDWARE,

57 *West Lake-st., Chicago,*

HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Shelf Goods, Batcheller Forks, Holt's, Blood's, and Millard Scythes, Wheeling Nails, Tin Plate, Tinners' Stock, &c., &c.,

AT LOWEST RULING PRICES.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Fuel, Forage, and Straw.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DETROIT, Mich., May 13, 1872.

Sealed proposals in triplicate with a copy of this advertisement attached to each will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. Saturday, June 15, 1872, for supplying this department with the following named quantities of fuel, forage, and straw, more or less, viz.:

DETROIT, MICH.

250 cords hickory wood.
[illegible] cords kindling wood.
100,000 pounds anthracite coal.
10,000 pounds bituminous coal.
180,000 pounds oats.
184,000 pounds hay.
45,000 pounds straw.

FORT WAYNE, MICH.

775 cords hard wood (delivered).
775 cords hard wood (beech and maple).
170,000 pounds anthracite coal.
250,000 pounds bituminous coal.
23,375 pounds oats.
36,875 pounds hay.
[illegible] pounds straw.

FORT GRATIOT, MICH.

121 cords hard wood.
255,000 pounds anthracite coal.
18,250 pounds oats.
20,700 pounds hay.
17,000 pounds straw.

FORT MACKINAC, MICH.

140 cords hard wood.
150,000 pounds anthracite coal.
23,375 pounds oats.
29,827 pounds hay.
16,421 pounds straw.

FORT BRADY, MICH.

735,000 pounds anthracite coal.
400,000 pounds bituminous coal.
27,000 pounds oats.
31,000 pounds hay.
25,000 pounds straw.

The coal to be of the best quality of the respective kinds, and the wood to be sound, dry, straight, and merchantable, 128 cubic feet to the cord.

The oats must be entirely free from dust and other impurities; that required at Forts Brady and Mackinac to be in good substantial sacks securely sewed, prices to include sacks.

The hay to be timothy. Straw to be oat, wheat, or rye. Prices for each to be designated in bid.

Bids will be received for delivering baled hay and straw at Forts Mackinac and Brady, and also for loose hay and straw at the latter post.

The fuel and forage to be delivered to the yards or places provided for them at the respective posts. Deliveries of all the supplies for Forts Brady and Mackinac to be made on or before September 1, 1872, and at the other posts above named at such times, [illegible] as the [illegible] may require, provided that the fuel required at Fort Wayne may be delivered at the post on or before September 1, 1872.

Payments will be made at this office according to the weights and measurements certified to by the Quartermasters at the places of delivery.

The price for each article for each post should be [illegible]. Bids may be made for one or more [illegible] of the posts.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons that, in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth the amount of the contract for its faithful execution.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids regarded unreasonable, or to accept such portions of any bid, not less than [illegible], as may be advantageous to the public interest.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Wood and Coal, Forage and Straw," or either of them, as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned, who will furnish blank forms of proposal, and further information on application.

By order of Brigadier General Cook.

J. A. PATTEN,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the Lakes, Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

Proposals for Building Jail.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the construction of a county jail and jailor's dwelling at Morris in Grundy County, Illinois, the plans and specifications of which are now on file in the office of the County Clerk at Morris, where the same can be seen and examined, and where, also, persons desiring to make bids will be furnished with blank forms of proposal.

The building must be roofed in on or before the 25th day of December, 1872, and the whole structure completed by the first day of December, 1873.

Proposals may be made by one or more persons for furnishing all the materials and labor, or by different persons for such separate branches of the work as are set out in the blank proposals. All proposals must be deposited with the County Clerk before the 10th day of June next, on which day the undersigned will be ready to award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, reserving however to themselves the right to reject any or all bids. The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give bond with good security for the performance of such contract.

The contractor will be paid monthly on the estimated value of the work as it progresses, reserving therefrom 15 per cent till the completion of the work.

Dated May 8, 1872.

JOHN BARR,
WM. PIERCE,
AMOS CLOVER,
Building Committee for County.

Notice to Contractors.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 29, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until ten (10) o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday, May twenty-nine (29th), 1872, for improving the Tennessee River at the following points, viz.:

At Ross' Tow-head, Tumbling Shoals, The Suck, — From one (1) to seven (7) miles below Chattanooga, Tenn.

At Colbert Shoals, Bee Tree Shoals, — From seventeen (17) to twenty-five (25) miles below Florence, Ala.

The work to be done consists, in general terms, of the excavation of rock, both in ledges and detached, the removal of gravel, and the construction of rip rap dams—all in the river—the depth of water varying from zero (0) to three (3) feet at the low water stage.

Detailed specifications and instructions for bidders, and printed forms upon which all bids offered must be made, may be had upon application at this office.

WALTER McFARLAND, Major of Engineers.

Office of the Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan

SHIP CANAL,

549 Wabash av.,

CHICAGO, May 13, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on blanks to be furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 m., of Saturday, May 25, 1872, when plans and specifications of the work to be performed can be seen.

The right to reject any or all bids is expressly reserved, should it be deemed for the interest of the Company to do so.

WM. T. CASGRAIN, Chief Engineer.

Proposals for Fuel, Stationery, and City Hauling.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., May 13, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 10th day of June, 1872, for furnishing such quantities of Fuel, Stationery, and performing such City Hauling as may be required by the Quartermaster's Department in this city, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.

Blank form of proposals, with requirements attached, can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES GILLISS, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Bids will be received by the undersigned at the office of W. W. Boyington, Esq., cor. Monroe-st. and Wabash av., for building a Hotel at Highland Park. Plans, &c., can be seen as above.

E. E. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Hancock, Nay & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of said firm will be settled up by either of the partners.

E. HANCOCK,
THOS. S. NAY,
OSCAR [illegible]

May 11, 1872.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, May 13.

Money continues easy in the local market, and all they ask for on satisfactory collaterals.

The scarcity of New York exchange continues to be an interesting feature in the West generally, and, as the present season of the year, there is usually an active movement of products from the West to the East, and New York exchange is usually at a discount. The scarcity, however, is more peculiar to this market, as exchange is at par with New York on sight drafts, and the banks of that city were shipping currency to New York at the close of last week. Prices of grain, in this market, are now so much above New York prices that it does not go forward, and the price of exchange is consequently now up to the currency shipping point, viz: 50c to 75c per $1,000 premium, for sales between banks.

There are no symptoms of a movement of currency to the country yet to pay for grain. The spring is a late one; the farmers did not get to work at planting until later than usual, and now, work at planting until later than usual, and now, their crops are not as yet, could not afford to stop to bring wheat to market if it was worth $2.50 per bushel.

THE WHEAT SPECULATION

got a temporary setback this morning, and fell about 4c per bushel; but, as one time, though it partly recovered afterwards. It is estimated that there must now be over a million dollars deposited in the Corn Exchange Bank as margins, and the more the market fluctuates, no matter whether the general tendency of prices is up or down, the larger is this accumulation of margins, and the more it helps the bulls and bears, because the money is loaned on grain receipts as collaterals. Thus the very money deposited by the bears as margin goes to strengthen their antagonists. Chicago is characteristically a bull market, and this is one of the inducing causes.

Our telegraphic report from New York on Saturday showed that the gold speculators were adopting exactly the tactics which it was pointed out in this column over a week ago they would be likely to adopt, viz: running up the price of sterling exchange in order to cause a heavy exportation of specie. The export movement of specie from the port of New York to the large amount of $4,664,000 during the week ending May 11, which is perhaps as large an amount as was ever sent out of that port in one week. The effect of the discovery of how the market has been manipulated was to depress the price of gold from day to day. But the price of sight sterling exchange is still maintained at 110, and at these figures gold will be compelled to be largely exported. If the exports should be as large this week as last, it is not improbable that gold will go higher than it did last week, notwithstanding the large amount constantly sent of the Treasury for sale and for payment of the May interest. Another circumstance which favors a higher price for gold is the demand for the greenbacks of National Bank notes in New York that they are temporarily at 4 per cent discount, and the banks are offering par and gold free of interest in order to have something that will increase their legal reserve.

Bonds continue to be in active demand, and the rise of the enormous increase in the productive power of this country will begin to have an effect upon prices of commodities and the credit of the Government. The increased productiveness of the California mines as a result of the use of improved methods and machinery has already caused a tremendous excitement and speculation in California. The Sacramento Union of May 7 says:

"The immense wealth realized in the Crown Point mine is illustrated by day in the fact the company reports the net earnings for the month at $600,000, and pays its stockholders $600 per foot profit for the month—$6 per foot more than any mine has ever paid by any mine. The mine has paid successively this year: In January, $10; in February, $15; March, $20; April, $25; May, $30, making $100 per share or $2 000 per foot, and has not yet developed its full mid. power. It is this month earning from $1,200 to $1,500 per foot. The Belcher company has declared $30 or $312,500, or $300 per foot, and since the first of January, $936,000. It will now soon connect with the drift, so as to hoist from its own shaft and the world will see two mines paying dividends at the rate of $10,000 00 per month. There were a second of coin pouring into the stock market, liquidating accounts as it goes into the hands of energetic and enterprising men, who allow no dollar to lie idle, give the best guarantee that the mining interests of this coast are now in a way of development they have never before been in. The operations in the Sutro Tunnel demonstrate that that property will rival the others named in bullion yield, and when it will be well appointed. Dealing in stocks does not of itself benefit the public any more than a real estate speculation, or any other sanctioned way by which properties change hands without multiplying, but this is not a mere stock dealing. It is attended with the extraction of a vast amount of new wealth from the earth, which is, through numbers of new enterprises, applied to the reproduction of new wealth in the hands of experienced and energetic men, who are thoroughly conversant with the resources they undertake to explore.

"There have been formed this week 14 companies, of a nominal capital of $34,000,000, by some of the most reliable men in the city and State, to prosecute claims where the ore is known to exist. Many of the men in California. There cannot fail to be a largely increased supply of bullion, a considerable increase in the demand for labor and in the activity of trade attending these enterprises, whatever may become of the stocks. Former exciting mining enterprises have taken an entirely ground, as witness the White Pine enterprise, but all quarreling was an experiment. The present enterprises are located in known localities, guided by experienced men, and the best results to the general interests may be in store."

THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column of the "United States Mortgage Company," recently established in New York and Chicago. The Company has just perfected its first loan, which is placed through London. Amongst European Directors are Louis Fremy, Governor of the Credit Foncier of Paris; Count De Germiny, Banque de France; Baron Alexandre De Lareinty, Director of the London Banking Association; Baron S. De Haber, of Paris; F. L. Reyree, late Peruvian Minister to Washington, and Paris, and London. Among the Directors in New York are Samuel D. Babcock, David Dows, Frederick Schuchardt, W. Watts Sherman, D. H. Hatfield, and other well known capitalists. A committee of the Directors of the Company will visit Chicago about the 25th instant, and may be found at the Union National Bank, where applications for loans may be filed until June 1.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81, coupon	113½	113¾
6-20s of '62	113	113½
6-20s of '64	112½	113
6-20s of '65, Jan. and July	113½	113¾
6-20s of '65, April and July	113½	113¾
6-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115½	116
10-40s	110½	111
United States 7-30s, per cent	107½	107¾
United States currency 6s	116	116½
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	100 and int.	
Illinois County and Town 10s	95	96
Illinois Central	100 and int.	
Cook County 7s	100 and int.	
Eastern exchange		
Gold exchange	110½	
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	109@110	
Gold and gold coupons	112½	113

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN APRIL.

	1872.	1871.	Increase.
Central Pacific	805,200	720,000	$30,271
Chicago & Alton	284,644	254,000	
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind.	366,962	320,000	46,962
Illinois Central	567,982	422,228	145,754
Ind., Bloom. & Western	124,000	83,237	40,763
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	1,021,116	1,217,239	204,179
Michigan Central	345,322	158,178	87,206
Michigan Centre	174,000	104,000	69,170
Milwaukee & St. Paul	474,186	483,884	
Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne	461,000	384,000	77,000
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	178,683	129,000	49,683
St. Louis, K. C. & North	179,850	223,461	57,380
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	103,000	76,717	27,674
Toledo, Wabash & Western	447,918	488,076	
Union Pacific	1,035,430	694,217	96,150
Total (the Kan. Pacific)	5,457,387	7,230,473	1,338,453
Net increase			1,226,414

Fourth week estimated.

Approximate earnings by telegraph.

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The Hannibal & St. Joseph Road reports as follows since the close of its fiscal year, Aug. 31, 1871:

	1870.	1871.	Dec. 1871.
September	$338,394 00	$397,243 06	$41,151 84
October	294,410 99	391,812 83	22,497 78
November	206,698 40	252,466 73	44,201 68
December	231,478 66	178,491 16	56,078 87
	1871.	1872.	
January	$189,256 47	$180,496 62	$18,590 85
February	179,954 63	164,781 00	15,183 63
March	202,438 15	216,902 63	79,134 12
April	230,662 81		

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The course of speculation in Wall street was influenced greatly by Washington and London advices. Reports on the treaty question, Gold was weak and lower, opening at 112¼ and closing at 112@112¼. Loans were from flat to 6 per cent for carrying. Clearings about $61,000 00.

Government securities unchanged and higher during the afternoon.

Stocks have been strong and active, with Pacific Mail and Panama as the chief features. The former advanced 4@5 per cent, and the latter 4 @ 6 per cent amid great excitement. The reminder of the list sympathized and advanced from 1 to 3 per cent. The Bears have covered of few their shorts to day, but declined to have them found themselves advancing so rapidly at each purchase. The market closed strong with the exception of Union Pacific, which declined unfavorable news from Washington in regard to the collection of a portion of the accrued interest by the Government. Money easy at 6@6 in the morning, and closed firmer at 7 to 9 gold.

Sterling, 109½.

Government is dull and nominal.

Coupons, '81	113	Coupons, '67	114½
Coupons, '62	113	Coupons, '68	114½
Coupons, '64	112½	Coupons, '65	114½
Coupons, '65	113½	New 5s	111½
Coupons, '67	114½	Currency 6s	116½

Bank stocks:

Bowery	96	Old Virginias	48
Broadway	99	Old N. Carolinas	26
New Yorkers	103	New N. Carolinas	26
New Virginias	57		

Citizens closed:

Canton	81	St. Paul	69½
N. W. Telegraph	78	St. Paul preferred	80
Quicksilver	42	Wabash	76½
Arizona Express	95	Wabash preferred	93
Wells & Fargo Ex	88	Fort Wayne	100
American Express	74½	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	79	Terre Haute pfd	56
New York Central	97½	Chicago & Alton	90
N. Y. Central scrip	92½	C. & A. preferred	119
Erie	19	Ohio & Mississippi	48½
Erie preferred	40½	C., B. & Q	122
Hudson River	124	C., B. & Q. scrip	92½
Reading	93½	Lake Shore	93½
Reading preferred	112	Indiana Central	51
Michigan Central	115	Illinois Central	97½
Michigan Southern	87½	Union Pacific	39
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.	90½	Dent Pacific bonds	89½
Illinois Central	97½	Union Pacific bonds	89½

Rock Island ..... 113½ | D. L. & Western 103½
New Jersey Central ..... 104½ | Hartford & Erie 15

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Monday, May 13,

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 25 to 34, in Block 24, of Carter's & s w ¼ Sec. 13, 39, 13, dated May 6: consideration, $1,200.

Lots 13 and 14, in Seaman's subdivision of Blocks 4, 5 and 6, of n w ¼ Sec. 28, 39, 14, dated March 29; consideration, $65,000.

Michigan av, s e cor of River st, 24x200 ft, dated March 15; consideration, $65 000

Monroe st, bet Dearborn and State sts, 49 4 100 ft to alley, dated March 8; consideration, $65,000.

Lots 23 and 24, in Block 2, of Hamilton's n w ¼ Sec. 18, 39, 14, dated March 23; consideration, $5,250.

The premises No 276 Sheffield av, dated April 20; consideration, $2,000

Evans et, bet May and Fisk sts, n f, 26 ft, dated April 11; consideration, $600

Burnside st, bet Taylor fourth and Thirty-fifth sts, w f, 24 66 to alley, dated May 13; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 12, in n ½ of Block 16, of s e ¼ Sec 27, 39, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $1,000.

There are no symptoms of a movement of currency to the country yet to pay for grain. The spring is a late one; the farmers did not get to work at planting until later than usual, and now, work at planting until later than usual, and now, their crops are not as yet, could not afford to stop to bring wheat to market if it was worth $2.50 per bushel.

THE WHEAT SPECULATION

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	1871.	1872.	
January	$189,256 47	$180,496 62	$18,590 85
February	179,954 63	164,781 00	15,183 63
March	202,438 15	216,902 63	79,134 12
April	230,662 81		

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The course of speculation in Wall street was influenced greatly by Washington and London advices. Reports on the treaty question. Gold was weak and lower, opening at 112¼ and closing at 112@112¼. Loans were from flat to 6 per cent for carrying. Clearings about $61,000 00.

Government securities unchanged and higher during the afternoon.

Stocks have been strong and active, with Pacific Mail and Panama as the chief features. The former advanced 4@5 per cent, and the latter 4 @ 6 per cent amid great excitement. The reminder of the list sympathized and advanced from 1 to 3 per cent. The Bears have covered of few their shorts to day, but declined to have them found themselves advancing so rapidly at each purchase. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Union Pacific, which declined unfavorable news from Washington in regard to the collection of a portion of the accrued interest by the Government. Money easy at 6@6 in the morning, and closed firmer at 7 to 9 gold.

Sterling, 109½.

Government is dull and nominal.

Coupons, '81	113	Coupons, '67	114½
Coupons, '62	113	Coupons, '68	114½
Coupons, '64	112½	Coupons, '65	114½
Coupons, '65	113½	New 5s	111½
Coupons, '67	114½	Currency 6s	116½

Bank stocks:

Bowery	96	Old Virginias	48
Broadway	99	Old N. Carolinas	26
New Yorkers	103	New N. Carolinas	26
New Virginias	57		

Citizens closed:

Canton	81	St. Paul	69½
N. W. Telegraph	78	St. Paul preferred	80
Quicksilver	42	Wabash	76½
Arizona Express	95	Wabash preferred	93
Wells & Fargo Ex	88	Fort Wayne	100
American Express	74½	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	79	Terre Haute pfd	56
New York Central	97½	Chicago & Alton	90
N. Y. Central scrip	92½	C. & A. preferred	119
Erie	19	Ohio & Mississippi	48½
Erie preferred	40½	C., B. & Q	122
Hudson River	124	C., B. & Q. scrip	92½
Reading	93½	Lake Shore	93½
Reading preferred	112	Indiana Central	51
Michigan Central	115	Illinois Central	97½
Michigan Southern	87½	Union Pacific	39
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.	90½	Dent Pacific bonds	89½
Illinois Central	97½	Union Pacific bonds	89½

2 BOTT WEAR.

MERES!

ETO.

in this depart-
ne of All-Wool
Diagonal Coats
ht summer suits,
h Suitings, Fan-
Summer Cassi-
d Light Navy
; Jeans and Cot-
r Boys' wear,
s. per yard up-
tiste and Buff Cot-
and a choice se-
her Fancy Cloak-
Children. Extra
of Broadcloths,
and Cassimeres
on hand.

Gossage
Co.

WEST MADISON ST.

ARDWARE.

TNALL,
RY
BELDEN
LE HARDWARE,
Lake-st., Chicago,
COMPLETE STOCK OF
Batcheller Forks,
d's, and
Millard Scythes,
Nails, Tin Plate,
ock, &c., &c.,
T RULING PRICES.

ROPOSALS.

Fuel, Forage, and Straw.

OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DETROIT, Mich., May 13, 1872.

In pursuance with copy of this advertised to each will be received at this department until the 10th day of June, 1872, for supplies of fuel, forage, straw, and hauling, as may be required at the following stations in this city, for the year ending June 30, 1873.

Specifications, with requirements as to proposals, can be obtained on application to

JAMES GILLISS,
Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

TRACTORS.

ived by the undersigned
W. Boyington, Esq., cor.
abash av., for building a
Park, Piano, Low can

R. E. GOSSELL,
For Committee.

TION HOTEL

OLUTION.

for Building Jail.

ls will be received by the under-
struction of a stone jail and battery
Chicago, Ill., in accordance with
ications of which are now on file in
County Clerk at Morris, where the
ct is located. The contract will be
to make bids will be furnished with
ication.
ids must be sealed to in or before the
1872, and if the whole structure
e final day of December, 1872.
be made by one or more persons for
ole work, or for the several and
separate branches of the work
ed in the proposals. All proposals
ld with the certified check of the bid-
least on which they the undersigned
ed, and the bond to be executed by
reserving power to themselves
ct any or all bids. The person or
to whom the contract may be awarded
ire bond with good security for the
ct.
ll be paid monthly on the esti-
ates as it progresses, reserving
ent till the completion of the work.
1872.

JOHN BARR,
WM PIERCE,
ARMAND PAYEN,
Building Committee for County.

Instruments Filed for Record Monday, May 13,

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 25 to 34, in Block 24, of Carter's & s w ¼ Sec. 13, 39, 13, dated May 6: consideration, $1,200.

Lots 13 and 14, in Seaman's subdivision of Blocks 4, 5 and 6, of n w ¼ Sec. 28, 39, 14, dated March 29; consideration, $65,000.

Michigan av, s e cor of River st, 24x200 ft, dated March 15; consideration, $65 000

Monroe st, bet Dearborn and State sts, 49 4 100 ft to alley, dated March 8; consideration, $65,000.

Lots 23 and 24, in Block 2, of Hamilton's n w ¼ Sec. 18, 39, 14, dated March 23; consideration, $5,250.

The premises No 276 Sheffield av, dated April 20; consideration, $2,000

Evans et, bet May and Fisk sts, n f, 26 ft, dated April 11; consideration, $600

Burnside st, bet Taylor fourth and Thirty-fifth sts, w f, 24 66 to alley, dated May 13; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 12, in n ½ of Block 16, of s e ¼ Sec 27, 39, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $1,000.

Clybourn av, bet F rndon and Lewis sts, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 1, 1871; consideration, $600.

Johnst, 109 ft s of English st, w f, 28x110 ft, dated April 14; consideration, $1,000.

Union st, s of Campbort av, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 11; consideration, $1,100.

Halsted st, near Walsh st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 13; consideration, $2 500

Campbort av, bet Union and Halsted sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 11; consideration, $1,200.

Ewing st, s e cor Western av, n f, 26x125 ft, dated May 13; consideration, $900.

Lot 4, in Block 10, Ogden's Addition, dated April 6; consideration, $1,100.

Larrabee st, opposite Wisconsin st, e f, 20x121 ft, dated May 10; consideration, $1 275

Division av, bet Laurel and Auburn sts, n f, 25x140 ft; dated May 11; consideration, $425.

Wood st, bet Bloomingdale road and Wabansia av, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 15; consideration, $600.

Milwaukee av, near Elston st, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $1,450

Indiana av, 100 ft s of Thirty-second st, 25x125 ft, with building, dated April 19; consideration, $6,500.

Twenty-first st, 88 6-10 ft w of Dine Island av, $1,275

10 lots in Block 1, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 7; consideration, $6,800.

Division st, s of Crosby st, e f, 22 ft to alley, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $1,200.

The premises No 108 Ashland av, dated March 15; consideration, $7,000.

Fourth st, bet Emily and Jane sts, e f, 25x132½ ft, dated March 4; consideration, $1,850.

Paulina st, bet Emily and Jane sts, e f, 25x132½ ft, dated March 4; consideration, $1,850.

Ontario st, bet ween Rush and Pine sts, n f, 25 ft to alley; dated March 6; consideration, $5,000.

Sixteenth st, bet Dine Island av and Towanda st, n f, 24 45 to alley, dated April 8; consideration, $800.

Ridgeville road, n e cor of Elm st, w f, 40 ft to alley, dated March 22; consideration, $1,800.

Twenty-sixth st, 125 ft w of Hanover st, e f, 25x128 ft, dated Feb. 29; consideration, $1,800

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 4, of Lot 8, in Sec. 26, 39, 13, dated May 7; consideration, $2,200.

Lots 1 to 4, inclusive, in Block 1, of Cook & Anderson's w ½ s e ¼ Sec 24, 39, 13, dated April 10; consideration, $400.

Archer av, bet Halsted and Murray sts, n w f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 13; consideration, $5,000

Burnside st, bet Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 12; consideration, $1,800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 10, in Block 11, of Smith's s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated April 25; consideration, $350

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 25, of Arnsdorf's Lot 2, in Sec 16, 39, 14, dated May 6; consideration, $2 500.

W ½ Lot 18, of Assessor's Lot 37, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Sept 6; consideration, $2,200.

Lot 17, in Block 3, of Fawell's s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 26; consideration, $800.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, May 13.

The following are the receipts and shipments of of flour, grain, and produce for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	2,000	21,300	7,000	19,000
Wheat, bu	2,000	71,300	62,658	39,800
Corn, bu	216,000	112,100	373,467	261,000
Oats, bu	14,500	3,000	24,000	2,000
Rye, bu	2,370	2,87	2,300	5,000
Barley, bu	2,450	2,170	2,500	
Grass seed, lbs	27,100	10,300	15,200	
Flax seed, lbs				
Broom corn, lbs	10 000			9,000
Provisions, lbs	377,400	132,271	763,470	705,000
Beef, brls	50	25	5	35
Pork, brls	200	9	72	794
Lard, lbs	6,100	34,722	100,300	65,314
Tallow, lbs	28,125	10,719		
Butter, lbs	37,188	43,949	17,100	84,000
Cheese, lbs	2,471	2,868	4,311	1,200
Live hogs, No		1,489	3,093	1,117
Cattle, No	965	1,139	1,117	1,117
Sheep, No	118	1,139		
Hides, lbs	40,965	29,825	76,770	75,066
Wool, lbs	221	300	428	800
Seeds, lbs	149,200	170,000	184,000	184,000
Potatoes, bu	8,076	3,368	1,345	1,521
Lumber, m	6 730	3,950	1,843	5,063
Shingles, m	4,720	3,450	1,540	2,000
Lath, m	1,000	500	810	620

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 2,613 bu wheat; 8:3 bu corn; 3,194 bu oats; 14 bu rye; 1,945 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 9 cars wheat; 246 cars corn; 19 cars oats; 1 car rye. Also 46,000 bu No 2 corn by canal. Total, (275 cars) 183,000 bu.

The leading grain markets tended downward to-day, but with more of activity in a speculative way, and comparatively little doing in cash lots. The shipping movement was unusually quiet, the shipping fraternity holding off for a decline, besides being somewhat chilled by the partial stoppage of the unwashed at the elevators in Buffalo. Our reported shipments (of Saturday) were, however, larger than the receipts in almost every case, and the news from other points was encouraging to holders of prudose here.

The grocery market was fairly active and quiet to-day, but prices were firmer, especially as for coffees, teas, and refined sugars, all of which are firm and advancing at the East. There was a liberal business doing in dry goods, and former prices were generally adhered to, though in some styles of dress goods the tone of the market was less buoyant. Cheese was quiet and easy, the tendency being downward. Coal met with a limited demand only, and prices were unsettled and declining. The following rates are at 11 o'clock for Lehigh; $9 50@10 60 for Lackawanna; $9 50 for Erie, and $6 00 for Wilmington. Bagging was quiet and steady, and unchanged. Wool was dull and lower. No new features were noted in the fish, or fruit markets, a fair business doing at about Saturday's prices. Hay, Hides, and Provisions were unchanged. The demand for oils, paints and colors continues active, and the quoted prices are being held with decided firmness. The movement in lumber at the yards was large, and dealers were asking prices ruling on Saturday. The inquiry for the upper qualities was improving Shingles and lath sold quite readily. Hard wood lumber was less active, but held firmly at unchanged figures. The stocks are only fair. Metals and tinners' stock continue in active request and dealers were realizing full prices. Nails were active upon the basis of $3 75 rates. In the market for naval stores, there was less doing, and for Sisal ropes, machine and pitch quotations were somewhat materially lower, other descriptions unchanged. Building materials sold to a large extent at prices current on the closing days of last week. Coverage was in good request, and yet, as the stocks are not heavy, dealers were generally realizing handsomely. Eggs were a better inquiry on local account, the sales at a range of 11@12c—with the bulk of the transactions at 12c per dozen. Potatoes were in large supply and easy. The poultry, salt, seed, and wool trades were unchanged.

Highwines were quiet, but nigher, owing to light offerings. Holders say that they cannot afford to sell at present prices, and have put up their rates 2c advanced in proportion to the prices of corn and rye. There were buyers of city wines to-day at 83c, and sellers at 84c. Country wines were held at 80@c. Some were made, near the close, of 25c brls at 83½c, and 50 brls at 84c.

Lake freights were quiet, and unchanged. Shippers held off, claiming that the present high prices of grain prevent them from operating. Only five charters were reported, which will carry out 90 000 bu corn, and 35,000 bu oats. Holders were firm at Saturday's quotations, rates being 6c for corn to Buffalo; 6½c for wheat to do, and 4c corn to Port Colborne; 12½c on corn to Oswego; 15c on corn to Kingston; 14c on corn to Ogdensburgh; 6c on oats to Buffalo; corn by steam to Buffalo, 7½c. Shipping rates were quoted at 25c on corn to New York; and 28c on corn to Portland and Boston.

Freight rates were very quiet; a few transactions were reported in mess pork, at about the closing prices of Saturday, and that was nearly all; the market closed easier. Lard was in active demand, and cash offers were very much stronger, there being none offering; it is stated that the stocks now in store held off the market for the present, and that the receipts will be light during the spring season, and very little cash lard can be had at any price. Meats were quiet, and nominally easier. The attendance in the provision circle was very small, the attention of most of the operators being engrossed by wheat or corn. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash, or seller May, $13 10@13 12½; seller June, $13 87½; do seller July, $13 10@13 12½; seller August nominal at $13 20; seller November nominal at $12 50; do seller December, none nominal at $12 50. Lard, cash or seller May, $8 55; do seller June, $8 90@8 92½; do seller July, $9 05. Summer hams, $8 25. Prime steam sides for shoulders; 6¼@6½c for short pins, and 7c for short clear. Boxed meats 1@1½ higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 10@10c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 4½@5c for shoulders; 7¼@7½c for short ribs; 8c for clear; 11@11½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9 00@9 25 00. City tallow, 8c. Stock of hams, 291 60@25,00. City tallow, 8c. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork at $13 10; 500 brls do at $13 12½; 200 do at $13 25; at $12 80; 500 brls do seller June at $12 87½; 500 brls do at $12 90; 100 brls do seller July at $13 12½; 500 brls do at $13 20; 100 brls do seller August at $13 20; 100 brls do (loose) at $8 75; 400,000 lbs short ribs at private; 100 brls tallow at 6½; 100 brls do at 6¾, both city.

Flour was very quiet. The market opened with a better inquiry, but was afterward weaken with a better inquiry, but was afterward weaken-ed by the absence of flour buyers fell off, and they were forced to pay asking prices. Dealers were slow to advance accordingly, and the market closed at the advance scored last week, with white winter extras ($6 25@6 50) being the highest grade offered. (No bville Otty, at $12 75; 200 brls spring extras at $5 75; 150 brls do at $5 50@5 60; 75 brls do at $5 25; 150 brls do at $5 00@5 10; 200 brls do at $4 90; spring superfines, at $4 25. Total, 625 brls. Rye was in demand at $1 00, on track; and 10 tons middlings, on through cars, at $19 50.

Wheat was active, nervous, and weak, though quoted steady in New York and Liverpool, the foreign advices speaking of coastwise

The Chicago Tribune.

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Tuesday Morning, May 14, 1872.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The electoral vote for President in 1872 will be considerably greater than it was in 1868, under the previous apportionment. Many States have increased their respective votes, and several States which did not vote at all in 1868 will now take part in the election. The following table will show the electoral vote in 1868, with the popular majority in each State for Grant or Seymour, and also the number of votes to which each State will be entitled in 1872:

States.	Grant.	Seymour.	Majority.	Electoral vote of '68.	Electoral vote of '72.
Alabama	8	..	4,289	8	10
Arkansas	5	..	3,074	5	6
California	5	..	514	5	6
Connecticut	6	..	3,045	6	6
Delaware	..	3	3,357	3	3
Florida	3	..	....	3	4
Georgia	..	9	45,688	9	11
Illinois	16	..	51,150	16	21
Indiana	13	..	9,572	13	15
Iowa	8	..	46,962	8	11
Kansas	3	..	17,010	3	5
Kentucky	..	11	76,323	11	12
Louisiana	7	..	46,962	7	8
Maine	7	..	28,030	7	7
Maryland	..	7	31,919	7	8
Massachusetts	12	..	77,069	12	13
Michigan	8	..	31,481	8	11
Minnesota	4	..	15,470	4	5
Mississippi	..	..	....	7	8
Missouri	11	..	25,883	11	15
Nebraska	3	..	4,990	3	3
Nevada	3	..	1,262	3	3
New Hampshire	5	..	6,967	5	5
New Jersey	..	7	2,880	7	9
New York	..	33	10,000	33	35
North Carolina	9	..	12,136	9	10
Ohio	21	..	41,428	21	22
Oregon	..	3	164	3	3
Pennsylvania	26	..	28,898	26	29
Rhode Island	4	..	6,445	4	4
South Carolina	6	..	17,164	6	7
Tennessee	10	..	30,448	10	12
Texas	..	..	....	6	8
Vermont	5	..	32,122	5	5
Virginia	..	..	....	10	11
West Virginia	5	..	8,719	5	5
Wisconsin	8	..	24,447	8	10
Whole number	221	73	......	317	366
Majority				159	184

Not voting, 23.
Grant's majority on popular vote, 309,568.

The whole number of electors has been increased 49, and three States, which had 23 votes, did not vote in 1868,—making 72 additional electoral votes. Of the States which voted for Grant in 1868, subsequent elections show that Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia, entitled to 70 electoral votes, will probably vote against him. Virginia and Texas, which did not vote in 1868, and which are entitled to 19 votes, will give large majorities against him. The States which in 1868 voted for Seymour, and all of which will probably vote for Greeley, have 81 votes, showing a probable electoral vote against Grant in these States, as follows:

States voting for Seymour in 1868	81
States not voting in 1868	19
States which have changed since 1868	70
Anti-Grant States	170

This leaves Grant, upon the basis of the election of 1868, with only 14 electoral votes more than a majority. But in California (6 votes) his majority was but 514, and in New Hampshire (5 votes), Connecticut (6 votes), his entire popular majority was very small. A loss of 1 per cent of the Republican vote in those States will give their electoral votes to Greeley. This would elect the latter. It should be remembered that at the time of the election in November, 1868, the result was a foregone conclusion, and Grant's majority in many States was much greater than it would have been had the election not been previously determined by the States voting in October. This was clearly shown in Indiana, where the Republican majority in October was less than 1,000, while a month later it was nearly 10,000. Five per cent of the Republican vote will give to Greeley the electoral votes of Pennsylvania (29), Indiana (15), Nebraska (3), Ohio (22), and Wisconsin (10), making 79 additional electoral votes for Greeley. It is unnecessary, however, to make estimates, when the fact is notorious that the only chance to defeat Greeley is to hire the Baltimore Convention to nominate a third candidate. But the fact is, that the election has already passed beyond the control of purchaseable politicians, and has been taken in hand by the people. The great mass of the people of both parties have already determined to elect Greeley, and, in the popular revolution, it is not only possible, but probable, that the Electoral College will be a unit for the Cincinnati nominees.

"JUMPING INTO YESTERDAY."

The New York *Times* publishes an alleged circular, addressed by Horace Greeley and others to the Governors of the Loyal States in 1864, inquiring whether, in their judgment, Mr. Lincoln's re-election was probable; whether their own State could be carried for Lincoln; and whether the interests of the Union party and of the country required the substitution of another candidate in place of Mr. Lincoln. It was stated that in making these queries the writers gave no opinion of their own, and requested those of the persons addressed only for private and confidential use. What has all this to do with the question whether we ought to have Civil Service Reform, General Amnesty, Revenue Reform, or any other of the living issues now before the country? Can the New York *Times* not learn that, though Mr. Greeley might have been the most unfit man living to suppress the rebellion of 1861 to 1864, he might be none the less eminently fit to purge the Government in time of peace? Because we once needed an obstinate and cold commander to suppress a rebellion, it does not follow that we are to elect cold and obstinate military commanders for President to the end of time. We now want a representative of peace and industry, not of war and bloodshed. If we were disposed to hunt up records, we might recall the fact that, some time before the above-named circular is dated, the New York *Times* itself proposed editorially that the loyal Governors should meet and take the charge of the war out of Lincoln's hands. At the time the circular is dated, gold was up to 250; Sherman was in front of Atlanta, without any definite certainty as to his prospects; the popular mind was depressed; and there was a feeling on the part of some political and many military men that, while the Nation was lavishing enormous resources on the Government for the suppression of the Rebellion, too many contractors were making fortunes, too many soldiers were being slaughtered, and too little administrative energy was put forth. These alarms seemed to endanger, for a time, Mr. Lincoln's availability, and, in fact, his re-election was due to the peace-at-any-price platform adopted by the Democrats and to victories won by our armies long after Lincoln's nomination.

But "jumping into yesterday," as Carl Schurz says, is not the present business of the Liberal party. It is the next four years, not the last fourteen, that they propose to set right.

The proposition of the United States Government to make a supplemental treaty, for the purpose of withdrawing the indirect claims, which, it is reported, has been accepted by the English Government, is variously commented upon by the New York press. The *World* calls it Grant's final surrender, and says it has hitherto underrated Grant's capacity for eating dirt. The *Herald* says it is a cowardly surrender, and that the American people will repudiate it, and scatter the proposition to the winds. While content that the position on indirect claims which THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was the first to assume has been at last sustained, we cannot look back upon the negotiations except with feelings of shame. Although the indirect claims were untenable and unjust, the result is a national humiliation, for which the Administration is clearly responsible. If it had never introduced the claims, or had withdrawn them when it was convinced that they were untenable, the country would have had some cause for congratulation; but the manner in which the Administration has shuffled and quibbled over them, bullied and blustered, only to back out at last, is disgraceful, and has lowered the American Government in the eyes of other nations, and made American diplomacy a laughing-stock. We are glad that the farce is at last played out.

GERRYMANDERING NEW YORK.

The New York Legislature has passed over the Governor's veto the bill to gerrymander the Congressional Districts of that State, so as to give the Republican districts a far larger representation in Congress than the Democratic. The following table, prepared by the Albany *Express* (Republican), shows that in the Democratic districts about 20 per cent more population is required for a member of Congress than in the Republican:

Dists.	Pop.	Politics.	Dists.	Pop.	Politics.
I.	153,736	D.	XVII.	99,588	R.
II.	138,626	D.	XVIII.	116,027	R.
III.	147,741	D.	XIX.	137,317	R.
IV.	[illegible]	D.	XX.	132,563	R.
V.	188,595	D.	XXI.	133,443	R.
VI.	147,794	D.	XXII.	110,008	R.
VII.	166,389	D.	XXIII.	121,462	R.
VIII.	160,238	D.	XXIV.	129,336	R.
IX.	146,766	D.	XXV.	[illegible]	R.
X.	142,774	D.	XXVI.	103,112	R.
XI.	171,981	D.	XXVII.	126,842	R.
XII.	115,452	R.	XXVIII.	143,812	R.
XIII.	121,065	R.	XXIX.	144,557	R.
XIV.	149,247	D.	XXX.	111,267	R.
XV.	133,062		XXXI.	178,609	
XVI.	149,117		XXXII.	103,459	R.

Twelve Democratic districts have an aggregate population of 1,847,161, or 153,000 to each Representative, while seventeen Republican districts have but 2,084,264 population, or an average of 122,605 to each Representative. The weakest Republican district has a population of 99,588, while the strongest Democratic district has 188,595, the vote of two Democrats in this district having only the power of the vote of one Republican in the other. If the average ratio for the Democratic counties is right, the Republican districts ought to have thirteen members instead of seventeen, and, if the average ratio for the Republican districts is right, the Democratic districts ought to have fifteen Representatives in Congress instead of twelve.

What respect can a political party hope to inspire in either its friends or its enemies, when it attempts by such gross and barefaced Legislative knavery to cheat the people out of their representation? The New York *Tribune*, referring to this iniquity, on its first passage, says:

> We do not believe this bill can pass; we are confident that, if passed, it will be vetoed. Better wait a year than accept such an adjustment as this.
>
> It seems impossible to teach political majorities the policy of doing exactly right. They repeat the blunders of past generations as though they had never been perpetrated and punished. John Randolph may have erred in accounting a majority of one the best conceivable; but there is grave peril in a preponderance so overwhelming as that which befell the Republicans of our State in the present Legislature. It seems unlikely soon to be repeated.

The bill has passed, has been vetoed, and is now passed over the veto. Is there no remedy for so flagrant a political crime? Its character had been clearly pointed out prior to its second passage. Its authors then at least fully knew the enormity of the outrage. They deserve impeachment, every man of them, as richly as the very Judges, Barnard, Cardozo, and McCunn, whom they have been trying to impeach. Indeed, we doubt if any of the grounds of impeachment urged against Barnard shows as petty and reckless a disregard of the official oath and honor as this gerrymandering job perpetrated by his judges.

It is gratifying to place in contrast to this outrageous proceeding the new Congressional apportionment of Illinois, passed by a Legislature nearly two-thirds Republican,—an apportionment so fair that half the Democrats voted for it, and not one alleged that it was unjust.

THE ROYAL "PROGRESS."

The London *Times* makes the presentation of Miss Nellie Grant to the Queen the occasion of an elaborate review of the international relations of the two countries, and hints that the enlarged information which this young miss will obtain concerning the governing classes of England may have an important effect on the relations of the two countries at this interesting conjuncture. We wish, in the most considerate, polite, and delicate way possible, to obtrude somewhere into the delicate tracery of this little air-castle of flunkeyism the ejaculation of "Bosh." If the Princess Nellie is amiable and interesting, as most intelligent young American misses of her age are, and provided the conversation does not assume too heavy and legal a turn, we presume the English people will enjoy her company. To impute to her any such relation to the American people as a representative of Royalty holds to the English, German, or Russian people, is a mere snobbish conceit. In those cases there is not only the prestige and grace which invest a person educated from birth to fill a place of high rank, but there is the contingency that the scion of the Royal House, however remotely removed from the Sovereign, may succeed to the throne. These facts give them an international importance. The family of an American President, however, and especially its female members, should everywhere be received on the level of American citizens. It is a breach of American courtesy, and a violation of American taste, to presume upon more. The American people are responsible for the social qualities and demeanor of their President only. They do not elect his family. The Arkansas matron, on the morning after an election in the militia, addressed to her husband the question, "Now you are a Corporal, what does that make me?" The question was no more absurd than the assumption that Master Fred. Grant and Miss Nellie Grant, while making the tour of Europe, are any more representative of our Government than Fred. Snooks and Nellie Bly. We have ladies who might be regarded as representative of American intellect, culture, and society (as Master Fred. and Miss Nellie may become at some future time). Their names are widely known within the proper circles of their influence. They derive their prominence, however, from their personal qualities, and not from their accidental relationship to men temporarily in public office, however prominently.

THE WOODHULL CAMPAIGN.

Another ticket has been nominated and another candidate is in the field. Mrs. Victoria Woodhull has at last attained the summit of her ambition, and is a full-fledged candidate for the Presidency, regularly nominated by a Convention of Woman Suffragists, Eight-Hour Laborers, Free Lovers, Clairvoyants, Spiritualists, Prohibitionists, Sociologists, Internationalists, Indians, men with long hair and one idea, and women with short hair and one hobby; and the indications are that she will make it hot for George Francis Train in the coming campaign. With Tennie C. Claflin for her right bower, and her illustrious biographer, Theodore Tilton, for her left, and Stephen Pearl Andrews for the Generalissimo of her followers, she will make a gallant fight against Train, who runs his own machine, and bids fair to outrun Davis at the head of his Labor Reformers.

It is no argument against Victoria that she has to ride a dozen horses at once in order to carry out her platform of principles. She can drive them all without any trouble, and, more than this, is going to Europe at once to offset the pilgrimage of Nellie and Fred. Grant, and, in this direction, she checkmates Train at the very outset, and will make strong headway, even against Grant. She will have no difficulty in rallying her constituents about her, except among the Woman Suffragists. Women are always jealous, especially the suffrage women, and Mrs. Livermore, and Mrs. Stanton, and Miss Anthony will take no stock in her movement. These ladies, however, do not have so large a following as Victoria, who is pretty and dashing, free in her affections, and irresponsible as to the Decalogue, and combines the virtues of Aspasia with the executive ability of Marie Antoinette. Her own personal magnetism, joined to Tennie C. Claflin's clairvoyant ability to look into the inner consciousness of the politicians, gives her a great advantage, and she will undoubtedly bargain the Executive patronage with sufficient discrimination to mollify the ladies who are her opponents, and pacify them with promises of seats in the Cabinet, or at least choice carpet-bag places in the South, the perquisites from which will enable them to go shopping for the rest of their natural lives. On other planks Victoria is all right. She is in favor of ten hours' pay for eight hours' work and, in the same ratio, more pay for less work, if she can get it. She is in favor of the affinities in free love, and opposed to that form of exclusiveness in love which is warranted to keep in any climate. Instead of the old-fashioned notion of Ingomar and Parthenia, that love consists in two souls with but a single heart, two hearts that beat as one, she has a soul elastic enough to accommodate all hearts that apply. She is in favor of the clairvoyants, and can see as far into a grindstone as any of them. She is in favor of spiritualism, and, if elected, will summon the spirits of Talleyrand to aid her in diplomacy, Colbert in finance, Van Tromp in naval affairs, Marlborough in war, and Erskine in law. We might go on and specify other interests which she favors, but they may be summed up in the statement that she favors everybody who will vote for her. She has no friends to reward, no enemies to punish, and here, again, she has the advantage of Train. She has no past political record against her, and, in this respect, she has very much the advantage of Grant. She has put herself right on everything that nobody cares anything about, but that is better than putting one's self wrong on things that people do care about. She has the further advantage of being a new and untried woman in the field.

The only bad feature we see in the Woodhull campaign is the expense account. A campaign cannot be conducted without money, and she has made a bad start in patterning after the late Confederacy, by issuing bonds payable when the Woodhull party gets into power. If the Scriptures had not limited the span of life to three-score years and ten, the bonds might become favorite investments and find plenty of takers. If Methuselah were living he might be induced to place the whole amount of the securities; but ordinary mortals, nowadays, don't like investments made for remote posterity, especially when no provision is made for the interest. It is stated that $3,000 of these bonds have already been taken, but she will spend that amount before she gets out of the street in which she lives; and, just as likely as not, in a moment of self-forgetfulness, will go and buy a Cashmere shawl or a set of diamonds with it. It is possible that, when she arrives in England, she may find purchasers, for people who will invest in Tichborne bonds ought not to make mouths over Woodhull bonds, authenticated at the Wall street office by Tennie C. Claflin. We fear, however, that the collaterals on these securities will not inspire general confidence, especially if Train and Daniel Pratt should put their bonds on the market also. This is the only weak spot in the Woodhull campaign; it needs strengthening. If Train should secure his bonds with Omaha lots, and Pratt should secure his with the banks of the Charles River, Victoria would be the loser. People like bonds which are not so "hencey." A bond which never matures and never pays interest is a bad investment. Before Victoria becomes the synonym for victory, she must do something better with her finances, and when this is done we think that she can beat both Train and Pratt. In the meantime we wait with some anxiety the action of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conventions before we can prognosticate intelligently on the chances of Victoria as against Greeley and Grant.

The New York *World* and the Chicago *Times* stand in an isolated and insignificant minority in their former party, over two hundred journals heretofore Democratic having declared for Greeley and Brown. But these two journals are spending their strength in dividing the Democratic party upon the question of supporting Greeley. The St. Louis *Republican* wisely remarks that, if the Baltimore Convention is to nominate candidates in opposition to Greeley and Brown, it might better nominate Grant at once, for the effect will be the same.

We give it as our unprejudiced opinion that August Belmont and the New York *World* are for Grant primarily. We believe that the Chicago *Times* is not for Grant primarily, but that it is drifting to him.

The *Staats-Zeitung* has received a note from Governor Koerner announcing that he shall support Greeley in the coming campaign, as against Grant.

Mr. Thomas Nast, by his attempted caricatures of the Cincinnati Convention, shows that in his case, as in that of all satirists, his weapon falls of its power when it is wielded against Reform. So long as he aimed at the abuses of Tammany and Erie he hit the mark with more than success, with a high art amounting to genius. But as a hired picture-maker for Grant, cartooning against Reform, he opens the campaign with a signal failure. The trite old adage of the laboring mountain bringing forth a mouse, is stale in its idea, and detestably dismal in its attempted execution. The mountain is no mountain. Its labor is no labor. Horace Greeley appears twice in the picture, once as Greeley watching to catch the emerging mouse, and once as the mouse himself. This absurdity shows that the picture was prepared in the expectation that Adams would be the "mouse," and when Greeley was nominated the same cartoon was applied to Greeley. Nast must either sharpen his wit or get on the side of Reform. Cartooning, as a means of bolstering corruption, has always failed heretofore, and we look for nothing very interesting from Nast until he is allowed to caricature it instead.

The New York *Times*, Grant organ, charges that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, since the Cincinnati Convention, is addicted "to the worst possible forms of misrepresentation and vituperation," and that it has deserted "the advocacy of certain valuable principles to indulge in the cheap and coarse practices of the partisan press." In reply to all which gratuitous information, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE requests the New York *Times* to point out the instances of misrepresentation and vituperation, and to show what valuable principles it has ceased to advocate since the Cincinnati Convention, which it advocated before, or else hold its peace. It is possible that the *Times* itself has been guilty of "the worst possible forms of misrepresentation and vituperation" against THE TRIBUNE in making this charge; and, if so, it will undoubtedly desire to set itself right, as it was obliged to do recently in the case of Senator Schurz, whom it had followed persistently with "the cheap and coarse practices of the partisan press." THE TRIBUNE therefore requests the *Times* to be specific or stop its fault-finding.

The proposed parade of the members of the various Trades Unions in this city to-morrow promises to be a very imposing one. The assurances of the leaders, however, that the parade has nothing to do with wages or hours of work, but is intended simply to show the great strength of the Unions, are rather singular. The mere strength of these Unions is of no interest to any outside of the Unions, and it is hardly worth forfeiting a whole day's wages to exhibit what is of no public interest. It would be a wiser policy for the leaders of the Unions to come out fairly and squarely, and state what they want, than to stop work for a whole day when the necessity of work is so pressing, simply for a parade, as they claim.

Wisconsin.

The LaCrosse *Republican* says:

> It is the opinion of several lumbermen with whom we have talked to-day, that the late rain will bring to the boom not less than 100,000,000 feet of logs. An enthusiastic logger said 200,000,000.

—LaCrosse must be an expensive place for a drunk, for we find that by the *Republican* that "Thomas Towey and Ole Oleson were up in the Police Court this morning for drunkenness, and were each fined $5,000.

—The 17th will be celebrated as the Norwegian holiday, at Madison, in special honor of Ole Bull, who gives a grand concert of Scandinavian music.

—Last Friday week, Colonel Ross, of Pittsfield, celebrated his 90th birthday, having all his children and grandchildren present.

—Springfield is becoming important as a horse-market.

—A boy was born, last week, on Conductor Granger's train, on the Rockford & Rock Island Railroad, and mother and child were safely landed at the next station.

—General James D. Morgan is President of the Water Works Company which proposes to supply the City of Quincy.

The Grand Palmer Hotel.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your Sunday morning paper, under the heading, "The Grand Palmer Hotel," you say that "The lower floors and ceilings will be of corrugated iron, the contract for which was made on Thursday with the American Iron Company, of Springfield, Mass." You failed to say that the "corrugated iron ceiling" was the "Gilbert patent," the same as was put in THE TRIBUNE Building, First National Bank, Fidelity Safe Vault, and other buildings which stood the test of the great fire. The contract with the enterprising citizens of Springfield shows the first instance of any man putting up such work and getting the start of men here in such great enterprises. The patentee of this valuable ceiling is now in Chicago, and may conclude to make this city his future home and place of business.

CHICAGO, May 13. ARGUS.

POLITICAL.

The Sentiment of the Illinois Democracy—Views of the Illinois Press.

Senator Trumbull on the Situation—Greeley Repudiated by the Bessemer-Steelers.

The Illinois Democracy.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 13.

Colonel William R. Morrison, of Illinois, is in the city, having just returned from a trip through Southern Illinois. He says the Democracy are almost unanimous in support of Greeley and Brown, and will not vote for a straight-out Democratic ticket if nominated. Mr. John H Oberly editor of the Cairo *Bulletin*, from whom we had a call yesterday, confirms this information.

Comments of the Illinois Press.

From the Rockford (Ill.) Register (Republican).

We have taken some pains to feel the public pulse upon the Presidential question. Greeley has some warm friends in this community among all parties. Republicans for the most part refuse to avow themselves until after the Philadelphia Convention. The Democrats, so far as we have been able to learn, are unanimous for him, if the contest is to be between him and President Grant. They are divided as to the propriety of making a straight party nomination. If the contest narrows down between Grant and Greeley, the former will largely outnumber the latter among Republicans. Outside the city we find the feeling better for Greeley. His "What he knows about farming," has made him many earnest friends among the farmers. We learn that during the week there has been an increased demand at the news stores for the New York *Tribune* as also for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Greeley's mouthpiece in the Northwest. The editor of the *Gazette*, a few days ago, in conversation, expressed a hearty satisfaction with Greeley, but the columns of the paper speak otherwise. It may be that somebody has been giving his paper tone without his knowledge. The election is six months in the distance, and it is now impossible to judge intelligibly of anybody's strength. But the friends of Greeley have no reason to expect much for him from this county or district; it being one of President Grant's strongholds in the State. Individually, we shall give our ballot to whoever we consider the best man, without regard to the Convention nominating him, or whether it assembled at Cincinnati or Philadelphia. And we shall exert whatever influence we may have to the same end.

From the Iroquois (Ill.) Times (Republican).

Whatever may have been the speculations and anticipations concerning this Convention, its results answer the most sanguine expectation of its warmest friends. The platform adopted gives forth no uncertain sound, but is a plain, outspoken declaration asserting those things which no thoughtful, candid man will deny, and demanding those reforms which every honest, patriotic citizen of whatever party will hasten to pronounce the crying necessities of the hour.

The nomination of Horace Greeley for President was the crowning work of the Convention. Whoever might have been the preference of various localities, it requires but a single thought to satisfy all that no man could more cordially unite so large a number of all parties and all classes of men. * * * His administration will be the happy era in our history, when peace and fraternal feeling shall return to the country North and South, and when corruption shall not be known in the highest places. The old white hat will become almost as much of a feature at Washington as the White House itself.

From the Richview (Ill.) Democrat (Democratic).

We hoist at the head of our columns to-day the name of Horace Greeley, of New York, for President, and that of B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice President. We are prepared to give this ticket a hearty and cheerful support, believing, as we do, that it will be the only ticket that will be presented in opposition to Grant that will stand any chance of success. We can support the above ticket with a good will, because we have ever believed Mr. Greeley to be an honest man and a statesman.

From the Champaign (Ill.) Democrat (Democratic).

Since Greeley and his backers have come to our ground, will we support him for President? Let us, before we decide, await the answers to some few suggestions of our own. Who will be nominated at Philadelphia? Grant? or Greeley? or Boutwell? or Colfax? What will Greeley do after the nomination, if Grant is not the choice of the "Regulars?" What if Grant is their nominee? Let us possess our souls in patience. This race is not to the swift. A party policy will be considered when the great Democratic Council is convened. We may support Horace, or David Davis, or Hendricks.

From the Fulton (Ill.) Journal (Administration).

We have been at some pains to ascertain the extent of the defection in the Republican ranks in Whiteside County, and can safely say that those who have been Republicans heretofore, firm and true in the faith, and have now come out for the new departure are so few that a school boy could count them in about the same time he could count ten. * * * We can safely say that the defection in this county will be made up more than a hundred fold by true, honest Democrats, who prefer General Grant to the nominee of any "rag end" Convention. We have heard numbers of them give expression to such preference within the last few days.

From the Edwardsville (Ill.) Republican (Administration).

Trumbull, Palmer, Davis, Koerner, Hatch, Dubois, Miner & Co., are all "dead cocks in the pit" Each one supposed that he was the centre of a great circle, and that when "he took snuff everybody would sneeze." The truth is these men have not been able to take a corporal's guard of the great Republican party with them in their mad attempts to ruin the party that had built them up.

From the Rock Falls (Ill.) Progress (Independent).

It now remains to be seen what course the Democrats will pursue to tell who will be President,—whether they will hold a convention and make another nomination, thinking they may be successful through the division of the Republicans, or ratify the Cincinnati nominees. If the former, then Grant's election is certain; if the latter course, Mr. Greeley is pretty sure of being the next President. Judging from the tone of the leading Democratic papers—especially at the East—that party will make no nomination, but will swallow the Cincinnati candidates, gulp, nauseous as the dose may be.

From the Whiteside (Ill.) Sentinel (Administration).

The flugelmen of the "Liberals" had created the impression that this great "Liberal Reform Convention" was to be composed of good, virtuous, respected, honorable, and, above all, honest people; but when the most venal, corrupt, and inveterate political charlatans and tricksters, from various parts of the country, were seen hastening to the fray, each with an individual axe to grind, people were at once undeceived, and the fact became plainly evident that what was heralded forth to an admiring public as an honest and patriotic effort for reform was destined to be controlled by men who had suffered official decapitation at the hands of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and by the people; or by a few chronic office seekers and office-holders, whose ambition and egotism prompts them to "come up higher," without being invited.

From the Geneva (Ill.) Republican (Administration.)

Republicans accept the bolters' movement from the beginning to the ending of the Cincinnati Convention, which culminated in the selection of Horace Greeley as their candidate for President, as simply the worst political fiasco ever enacted in American politics, and whether the soreheads continue in their foolish attempt to hoist themselves into office by the means they have adopted or not, the great body of the Republican party will press forward in the straight and honorable course they have ever pursued, and attempt to keep the reins of government in the hands of men who are to be trusted in the hours of peril. Should the party fail in this attempt, then let the ambitious dissenters account to the nation for the evil consequences that may follow their wicked and malicious course.

From the Waukegan (Ill.) Patriot (Independent.)

The Cincinnati Convention is the first one of importance held for many years, at which there was a direct and spontaneous expression of the public will. Cutting loose from the caucus system, which almost invariably cheats the people of their wishes, they met there in mass convention, and nominated men nearest to their hearts, and adopted a platform of principles expressive of their opinion of the needs of the country. Since the early history of the Republic, there has not been so spontaneous and direct an expression of the public will as this at Cincinnati. Is it to be wondered at that professional politicians, who find their occupation gone, do not take kindly to it?

From the Galesburg (Ill.) Register (Administration)

If any confidence is to be placed in Mr Greeley at all, it points to the conclusion that he will not become an obstruction in the way of the Republican party. That he will not drift so far from his old moorings as to forget all that it has done for the country—all that it has done for him and his. That he will not offer himself as a sacrifice to the Bourbon organization, which he has opposed all his lifetime, without compensation, and no reasonable hope of benefit. We will not be surprised to find, as things develop, that Mr. Greeley will not be a candidate at all.

From the Belleville (Ill.) Advocate (Republican).

We declare our belief, that the selection of Grant by the Republican Convention will be a risk that cannot be afforded, no matter how much he may be the preference of a majority of the party. There are many other men who would, to say the least, make as good a President. No one will deny this starting point. Now, if this be so, where is the wisdom of jeopardizing the success and unity of party by insisting upon his nomination. If this is done, it will make it a personal matter, which has been said to be the actuating motives of those against him. We claim to be a party of principles and to place principle above men. There is no better time than this to prove it. We find no fault with the present Administration. It has been all or more than its friends asked, promised, or expected. We put it solely on the ground of expediency, and argue that a new man should be nominated at Philadelphia, in order to unite the party and satisfy the country. If this is not done, General Grant may be elected, but the Republican party will be broken, a result that is not to be desired. But, in our opinion, the nomination of General Grant will result in the election of Greeley and Brown.

There will also be found another source of weakness in Grant, which we think very few have considered. His popularity has always been largely artificial. There has been such a want of public confidence in his fitness and natural ability that very many Republicans are in the habit of remarking as a common matter that he was not their choice, that they voted for him under protest, that he was only taken up because he was available, and to prevent the Democrats doing it; that they never had much confidence in his devotion to Republican principles and other expressions of similar nature, all going to show that while they were sounding his praise the loudest, there was still a reserved sentiment unexpressed not so favorable. During an exciting campaign, with a man running against him, whom they had been lead to believe to be positively bad and dangerous, it was not difficult to suppress this sentiment and keep it in subjection. But this year the circumstances are entirely different. Mr. Greeley is a very different man from Mr. Seymour. The circumstances that created the great popular wave which took along General Grant do not now exist. Very many of the leaders in the Republican party are opposed to him, supported by many of the ablest papers in the country. When these influences get to work the disintegrating power of this reserved feeling in regard to Grant will be felt, and the want of natural cohesion between his personality and the public heart will be realized. Nothing could be better calculated than this somewhat undefinable feeling which most men know to exist without scarcely being able to tell why, to make men uncontrolable by politicians, and induce them to vote for the man of their choice.

If the Philadelphia Convention will nominate Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, and James F. Wilson, of Iowa, or J. D. Cox, of Ohio, the party will be preserved, and nothing be able to withstand its powers. If it nominates General Grant, the Democracy cannot, indeed, be restored, but by making no nominations and supporting the Cincinnati nominees, it can break up old parties, and in forming anew it will take a prominent part. For these reasons we certainly hope a new candidate will be taken. Above all we urge our own State Convention, to come off on the 22d, to send delegates to Philadelphia untrammelled by instructions.

From the Aurora (Ill.) Herald (Republican).

We should not consider the country very safe under Greeley's management; yet his nomination is a stubborn fact, and his great and growing popularity should not be lightly esteemed by Republicans. Although it is not at all likely that the Democrats will indorse him, yet he may carry enough Republicans to give the Democratic candidate a majority of votes in the Electoral College as was the case in 1856, when Fremont and Filmore divided the Whig and Republican votes between them, and let in Buchanan on a minority of the popular vote, but a majority of the Electoral College. The Republican party is threatened with the same disaster now as then, but a little concession and a wise course at Philadelphia will avert the calamity, and give us again a united and successful party.

From the Bloomington (Ill.) Republican (Republican).

We must admit that Greeley was not our first choice, but he seemed to be the strongest man in the Convention, and no doubt will poll the largest vote of any man that could have been nominated. We learn from all parts of the country the willingness to sustain the Cincinnati nominations, and, until the Democracy put a ticket into the field, we feel like taking Greeley instead of Grant; then we will take the Philadelphia nominee instead of either.

From the Moline (Ill.) Review (Administration).

Greeley is an honest man, and has worked ably for the good of the country, but [illegible] his Administration would harmonize with the institutions of the country. He is better adapted to criticising an Administration than conducting one.

From the Princeton (Ill.) Republican (Administration).

While Greeley has contributed largely to the success of anti-slavery principles, his eccentricities have always made him an unreliable leader. He is crotchety and impulsive, and he never allows party policy to govern his likes and dislikes—hence his conclusions have always been ridiculed by those who admired him most as a writer and journalist.

From the Macomb (Ill.) Eagle (Democratic).

Notwithstanding the fact these nominations created some surprise, it must be admitted, by those who are familiar with the character of the men, that it is the strongest that could possibly have been made, and one, too, which will command the favorable consideration of the American people. The name of Greeley is proverbial for honesty, and his old "white coat" has a troop of admirers in every State of the Union. No one believes he could be induced to do a dishonorable act—no one believes he would bring reproach upon the Presidential office.

Should the contest be narrowed down to Greeley and Grant, or any other nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, it is safe to say the Democratic party will be a unit for the Cincinnati nominee. With the Democratic vote, Mr. Greeley can be easily elected over any man whom the Philadelphia Convention can nominate; but should the Democracy nominate a ticket, there will be a division of the opposition, which possibly might result in the re-election of Grant. The Democracy will, of course, carefully survey the field, reconnoitre the breastworks of the enemy, and act for the "greatest good to the greatest number."

From the Chicago German-American.

The nomination of Horace Greeley by the Cincinnati Convention was a surprise and a disappointment to the Germans of the whole country. Disguise or try to palliate it as we may, the fact remains that this action of the Liberal Republicans was in the last degree unpalatable to them, not that they were wanting in a due appreciation of Mr. Greeley's qualities, but they remembered also what they considered his failings. But he is nominated, and it remains for the Germans to decide whether, such as he is, they will give him their support.

The Germans are a patriotic people, willing to sacrifice their own preferences and predilections to promote harmony and the general good. They are, at the same time, a practical, matter-of-fact people, and not given to fruitless sulking. If they cannot accomplish all the good they would wish at a single blow, they accept with resignation the small results that have been attained, and trust to their renewed efforts and to time for the rest.

Judging from present appearances, the German press, whatever may have been the impression received and the determination announced on the spur of the moment, will, no doubt, gradually and quietly fall into line, and take its place in the Greeley camp. This action will, however, be dictated, not by a spirit obedient to party rule, but by the conviction that it is the paramount duty of all friends of Constitutional Government to defeat the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention at any cost. It seems to us that this course will be logical and consistent, for now that half the Democratic papers in the North, and nearly all of them in the South, have come out for Greeley, it is evident that no separate nominations will be made by the National Democratic Convention, or, if made, will stand the least chance of being elected. Every vote, therefore, that is not cast for Greeley, must necessarily count for the Philadelphia nominee.

The Germans are thoroughly in earnest in their demands for Reform, which they are determined to have. If they cannot get it all at once, they will have it by degrees, or rather, by piecemeal. In accordance with this policy, they will not allow themselves to be discouraged by the partial frustration of their wishes which they now have to put up with, but will take what is now vouchsafed them, and will use it as an instrument in furtherance of their project of Reform.

Indeed, but for his lifelong advocacy of sumptuary legislation, Mr. Greeley himself is not obnoxious to them. He is a man whom they can respect, however much they may disagree with him upon one or two questions of public policy, which, as President, he can never be called upon to decide. It was more the manner in which the whole business was done, and the person by whom it was done, that alienated their sympathies. They felt that, on such an august occasion, political trickery should be frowned down, and, if persevered in, receive its just punishment. This duty they will yet perform; but, being, as we have said, a practical as well as a patriotic people, they will not attempt to do so in a manner that would cause the realization of their most cherished aspirations to be indefinitely postponed.

From the Western Catholic (Chicago).

While people have often laughed at the cheap jokes cracked at Mr. Greeley's expense, they have not been blind to his virtues, and there is not, perhaps, in the whole country one man who has so many warm personal admirers as he, while his worst enemies do not breathe a word against his honesty and sincerity. He has been, for nearly half a century, prominent in public life, he has taken an active and earnest part for or against every public measure, and he has passed through this ordeal, as not ten men in a century do, with a reputation for probity and staunch honesty absolutely untainted. His warmest friends to-day are found in the South, a section there, twelve years ago his name could not be mentioned without a storm of hisses, and where he was hated for his determined antagonism to slavery; and where he is now loved for his chivalric heroism in defying popular clamor at the close of the war, and calling upon the nation to forgive and forget. His only weak point is his life-long advocacy of the policy of protection, and even this may give him more votes in the East than it will lose him in the West, as the platform on which he stands leaves the question in abeyance, to be discussed in the election of the Congressmen who will finally have to decide upon it anyhow. The Presidency is not a legislative office, and it matters little what its incumbents' opinions are upon a Legislative question. What the people want in a President is a personal character sound common sense, experience, and administrative ability, and, above all, unimpeachable honesty of purpose and personal integrity. Such a man will purge the public service of the rottenness which now infests it, and enforce the laws which Congress passes in their strictest letter, whether they be for free trade or high tariff, whether they agree or not with his personal opinions. That Horace Greeley has all these qualifications not even his enemies deny, while there are few even of his friends who will claim them for his probable opponent, General Grant.

From the Carlinville (Ill.) Enquirer (Democratic).

Our readers will bear us out that we have opposed the passive policy, so called. As first promulgated, we are opposed to it now. While we are in favor of the calling of a National Democratic Convention, and the concurrence in the nomination of Greeley and Brown, we shall also insist on a fair, straight Democratic, Free Trade ticket in Congressional, Senatorial, and county nominations. Let us, as Democrats, assist the Liberal Republicans to elect Greeley and Brown, and, if they desire to assist us in electing our local officers, all right; if not, we'll elect them anyhow.

From the Elizabethtown (Ill.) Democrat (Democratic).

We place at our mast-head this week the names of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown as our choice for President and Vice President of the United States.

From the Effingham (Ill.) Democrat (Democratic).

It cannot be denied that Horace Greeley is, perhaps, the strongest of all the prominent candidates before the Liberal Convention, being especially popular in the South and in New York, while B. Gratz Brown gives additional strength to the ticket in Missouri, Kentucky, and throughout the Western States generally.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Register (Democratic).

Our wide awake contemporary, the Centralia *Democrat*, flies the Greeley and Brown Presidential ticket.

The Carmi (White County) *Courier* unconditionally raises the Greeley and Brown flag at its editorial head, and strips for the fight

The Waterloo *Advocate* unconditionally flies the Greeley and Brown flag, and proposes to fight it out.

From the Carlyle (Ill.) Constitution (Democratic).

Looking at the situation as we now do, we are of the opinion that it would be impolitic and unwise for the Democrats to present a candidate, for we do not believe there is a man in the broad land who is truly and earnestly opposed to the re-election of Grant, who will decline to vote for Mr Greeley, and especially will there be no Democrat who will refuse to vote for him as the lesser of the two evils.

From the Bloomington (Ill.) Democrat (Democratic).

Many of those papers that are considered leading journals are waiting for a general expression of opinion on the subject of the candidates put in nomination at Cincinnati, before they will venture to express an opinion as to whom they are in favor of. We can see nothing in the way to prevent any Democrat from deciding between Greeley and Grant, and there is likely to be no alternative, because the nomination of a Democrat will not change the contest only in so far as it will be a decision in favor of the latter, and a voter who favors a Democratic nomination might just as well save his time and expense by voting for Grant.

From the Hillsboro (Ill.) Democrat (Democratic)

We, like thousands of others, did not expect Greeley to get the nomination. But we can vote for him with a hearty good will. We can swallow him without a gag, and we expect to have it to do. Some say that the Democracy will bring out a third ticket. They will never! Their pledges to the Liberal movement were too strong and too general. They will not go back on what they promised.

From the Marseilles (Ill.) Advertiser, (Administration).

The probabilities are that General Grant will be presented for re-election by the Philadelphia Convention. Such a nomination would be wise. Under his Administration the country has enjoyed unbounded success. The public debt has been reduced as rapidly as consistent with the best interest of the country. No exceptions can be reasonably taken to the foreign policy of the Government, and personally General Grant has proved himself a statesman. * * * Horace Greeley's next dodge appears to be in displaying the white feather, in letting people know "what he knows about disrupting the party," and the amazing manner in which he goes to work in this line is sickening to his best friends. Ever since the Republican party perfected an organization this inveterate old "fuss" has been on hand at the conventions, wishing for the nomination, in his dirty white livery, each time to be disappointed.

From the Seneca (Ill.) Republic (Administration).

Who will vote for Horace Greeley? That's a conundrum that few people would like to tackle. The Democracy cannot vote for him and be consistent, neither can Western Republicans support him, and as for the Eastern people, why, they want no Greeley in theirs. Our private opinion is that Greeley and Brown cannot by any possibility carry a State if there was no other candidates, because the people would not turn out and vote for them. Here and there will be found a man who remembers that Greeley bailed Jeff Davis who will support him, but all together there will not be enough of them to fill a country school house where the polls are held.

From the Galesburg (Ill.) Free Press (Republican).

The great masses of the people love and respect Horace Greeley. The German population will support him, for he has ever favored the granting to them the rights that characterize their nationality. The Irish citizens will support him, as he has ever been their true friend. The colored people will support him, for his efforts in their behalf. The South will support him for his magnanimity. The rural district will support the man who has been so closely identified with their interests, and the good citizen will support him because he is an honest, noble specimen of a man, and has capabilities that eminently qualify him to fill the office of Chief Executive of the Nation. * * * the Hon Horace Greeley, whom the people are to make President. Is he not worthy! A response from the hills, the valleys, the city, the town, the village, and the hamlet, cry out *Yes! thrice worthy!*

From the Hardin (Ill.) Democrat (Democratic).

We place at our mast-head this week the names of Horace Greeley and B Gratz Brown as our choice for President and Vice President of the United States. We have taken this step after due reflection, and with a full knowledge of the fact that there will be no Democratic nomination for the places. As a matter of course, we should prefer to support regular Democrats for the positions; but that being impossible, we accept the result and give our adhesion to the next best ticket. We are convinced the Democratic party will, to a man almost, support the nomination.

From the Monmouth (Ill.) Atlas (Administration).

Substantial merit seems not, however, to have been made the test of selection, the Convention preferring to truckle to a ring of disappointed politicians having its centre in New York. These men were recipients of multiplied favors from President Grant, but their demands for preferment became unbearable and were denied, and of course their opposition was incurred thereby. By the fiat of such men this nomination is made.

There is nothing in the character of Mr. Greeley to commend him for the Presidency.

From the Wenona (Ill.) Index (Administration).

We are not one of those who believe that we cannot oppose men without resorting to abuse. Unfortunately we have too many such men in the Republican ranks, and we hope they will all join the Liberals. There is no use denying the fact that Horace Greeley has been a life-long Republican, and has never hesitated to attack wrong in every shape. He, of course, like all other men, has made mistakes. There is no doubt but many good men went to Cincinnati out of principle. Some have good reason to complain of the treatment received at the hands of the would be leaders in the party, but the Cincinnati Convention was a poor place to inaugurate a reform. While many good men were there assembled, the mischief-making element was out in full force. The platform is not such a one as will meet with the party support of liberal-minded men.

From the Canton (Ill.) Register (Administration).

Opinions are very diverse. Some say Greeley will carry every State, while others say he can't carry a single county in the whole Union. At present all is conjecture. But while predictions are so rife we venture a prophecy, which is, that he won't get a single Electoral vote. But we will say this much for Horace. He is an honest man. We suppose he can lie, but he wont. The Democracy ought to vote for him. They asked Republicans to present them a candidate for President, and they said they would vote for him. Behold your candidate. Swallow him whole. He is the best man you ever voted for. If you are bound to beat Grant, we want you to beat us with Greeley.

From the Carlinville (Ill.) Democrat (Republican).

Some very foolish Republican editors are trying to rival each other in blackguarding and defaming our political brethren who participated in the Cincinnati affair. As we look at it, no course could call into exercise so little common sense, or contribute more to the defeat of the Republican party. The Democrats are anxious to see such an exhibition of mutual bitterness and hatred between the Philadelphia and Greeley Republicans as shall put all possibility of future reconciliation and union out of the question. Unless an unnecessary and uncalled-for feeling is excited in this way, there will be no difficulty in uniting the Republican party again in case the Democrats make party nominations, as now seems highly probable. It isn't a good time to drive men away from the party by intolerant and abusive treatment. We haven't the heart to denounce those who have stood by the party in all the fierce conflicts of the past. We shall not pronounce them traitors, tricksters, and scoundrels, even if they do follow the sinuous steps of the white coat philosopher. If they depart from us, we say, in the words of Horace, "Go in peace."

Senator Trumbull on the Situation.

Washington (May 6) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Memory recalls what I once read of a young man who taught school in Colchester, Conn. The teacher was just out of his teens. He finished his school and packed his carpet-bag for the West. As he disappeared down the road, carrying his all upon his back, one of the village wise men said: "That young man will be President of the United States."

Lyman Trumbull, the Colchester school teacher, has not reached the Presidency, and perhaps he never may, but he occupies so high a position among the illustrious men of the country that the prophecy has been partially fulfilled. He is a leader in the United States Senate, but a step below the highest office within the gift of the people.

Last night Colonel Watterson, father of the well-known editor of the *Courier-Journal*, proposed to me that we call upon Senator Trumbull and pay our respects.

We found him in his apartments, on Twelfth-street, up to his nose in books and newspapers. He is a man of medium size, his shoulders a little thrown forward, student-like, his hair thin and sprinkled with gray, his forehead high and broad, his face smooth as a priest's, and his features firm. He threw aside his CHICAGO TRIBUNE, elevated his spectacles and chatted good humoredly, acting very little as we might expect a man who had just seen the greatest prize America affords almost within his grasp and then given to another.

"I am satisfied with Greeley's nomination," he said. "The ticket is a strong one. If the Democrats keep out of the field he will be elected beyond any doubt. By the way," he asked, "what does the New York *Herald* and *Times* say?"

"The *Herald* speaks very friendly of Greeley, and gives symptoms of coming over to his support. The *Times* makes fun of the nomination, and speaks of it as an enjoyable joke."

"Well," replied the Senator, "they will find that it is not a funny matter for them before it is through with with. They will yet laugh at the other corner of their mouth. There is an uprising of the people against this Administration that cannot be passed over as a joke, however desirable it might be to do so."

"Do you think, then, that Greeley will be elected?"

"He is certain to be," replied the Senator, turning to Mr. Watterson, who is a Democrat; "certain to be, if your party does not put a ticket in the field. He will carry several of the New England States; he will sweep New York like wild-fire; he will carry Pennsylvania and the Southern States in a body, with a few possible exceptions. There is no question of his election if the Democracy keep out of the field."

"What is Mr. Sumner's opinion?" I asked, having heard so many opinions attributed to him, that I was anxious to get the right one.

"Well, he hasn't much to say. His relations with Greeley, however, are very friendly. He is waiting until after the Philadelphia Convention, having a strong hope that that body will throw Grant overboard and take a new man. He has affirmed many times that he would not support Grant."

"Do you think, Senator, that the Democracy will keep out of the field as a party; that is, make no nomination?"

"I am inclined to think so from the turn affairs are taking. Some of them are a little disappointed and sore now, but they will get over that. The Greeley cause is growing. He is stronger to-day than he was yesterday, and will be stronger to-morrow than to-day. The prospect will brighten daily from now henceforth. Democrats who say to-day that they will not support him, will be of a different opinion next week. As the details and peculiarities of the situation burst upon them they will soften. A great deal depends on the New York State Democratic Convention, which meets about the middle of the month. If they indorse the nomination of Greeley, as I think they will, it will greatly lessen, if not entirely do away with the prospect of a Democratic Presidential ticket. The Democracy can't get along very well without the support of New York. They will look in that direction for counsel.

Greeley Repudiated by the Bessemer-Steelers.

Washington (May 10) Despatch to the New York Times.

The following terse and decisive letter received here to-day settles the question whether the Hon. Horace Greeley will get any Protection support from the Republicans of Pennsylvania:

OFFICE OF INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE, JOHNSTOWN, Penn., May 8, 1872.
Hon. W. E. Chandler, Washington, D. C.:
DEAR SIR: The Industrial League will not support Mr. Greeley. Yours, CYRUS ELDER, Secretary.

Richard Yates.

From the Galesburg (Ill) Register (Administration).

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter addressed to Major R. H. Whiting, proprietor of this paper, by ex-Senator Yates, of this State. The letter is dated at Jacksonville, May 6, 1872:

As for myself, Grant is my first choice. He is the right man. He was the choice of Lincoln after so many Generals had failed to lead us through "on to Richmond." His Administration has been as successful as that of other Presidents. Indeed, it can be shown that in executing the laws—the financial policy—the strict integrity, he has come out of every investigation without a stain. His international policy, including our grave complications with England, will signalize his name forever in the nation's archives.

The stupendous Cincinnati farce and unpopular nominations has only united the Republican rank and file.

I have been sick with nervous fever for many months, and am not entirely well. I hope to be able to get into the canvass all right, and with my usual zeal. Yours very truly,

RICHARD YATES.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Removal of Causes from State to Federal Courts.

A Man May Be a Voter in Illinois and Yet an Alien.

Smashed-Up People Suing for Damages—A Question of Burial.

How Madison Street Property Has Appreciated Since the Fire.

The Circuit Court.

REMOVAL OF CAUSES FROM STATE TO FEDERAL COURTS.

The act of the Congress of 1867, authorizing the transfer of causes in certain cases from State Courts to the Federal Courts, has for a second time been made the subject of controversy in our local tribunals. The legislation upon this subject, since the ancient act of 1789, has been the result of secession movements. The original act provided that when a suit is commenced in a State Court in which the suit is brought against a citizen of another State, and the amount in dispute exceeds the sum or value of $500, exclusive of costs, and it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court, and the defendant, at the time of entering his appearance in such State Court, shall file a petition for the removal of the case for trial into the United States Court, and give the requisite bond, etc., the cause shall be removed.

Congress followed this law when South Carolina proposed to nullify, so as to render the collection of the revenue more likely; and at last, in the course of the process of reconstruction, when there seemed to be the chance that some State Courts would be prejudiced against the residents of States, or public officers who had seemed to be inimical to the South, it was provided that, "Where a suit is now pending, or may hereafter be brought in any State Court in which there is a controversy between a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought and a citizen of another State, * * * such citizen of another State, whether he be plaintiff or defendant, if he will make and file in such State Court an affidavit stating that he has reason to and does believe that from prejudice or local influence he will not be able to obtain justice in such State Court, may at any time before the final hearing or trial of the suit file a petition in such State Court for the removal of the suit into the United States Circuit Court," etc.

Quite a large number of suits have from time to time been carried to the Federal Court of this District under this last act, but in two cases the attempt to take the change of venue has resulted in decisions by which the State Courts, the Superior and the Circuit, have each of them maintained that the removal is not altogether so much a matter of course as the reading of the law would lead a layman to believe.

In the first case, where a contest arose adverse to the claim that the transfer was a legal right, the case of Cromie against Van Northwick, the Superior Court, by Judge Jameson, maintained the right to investigate the affidavit alleging the local prejudice, and to use a discretion in allowing the removal. After that decision was delivered, an attempt was made to procure a mandamus from the United States Circuit Court to compel the transfer, but this process Judge Drummond declined to issue.

The question now submitted to the Circuit Court, arose under the same act, in the cases of John Heck against the Home Insurance Company of New York, and against the North American Fire Insurance Company of the same city, to recover the value of a quantity of cord-wood destroyed by fire at some railway station in Illinois. Early in the proceedings, petitions and affidavits were filed under the act of 1867, for the purpose of removing the cases. The requirements of the statute were met, it being alleged that the defendants are citizens of New York, that the plaintiff is a citizen of Illinois; that the suit was pending, that the amount involved exceeded $500, and that the defendants feared they would not be able to obtain justice in the State court, by reason of prejudice and local influence. The plaintiff traversed the fact of citizenship, setting forth that he is an alien, a subject of Queen Victoria.

The right thus to traverse the averment of defendant was contested, but the Court (Judge Booth) maintained that it must exist. By the original act for the removal of causes, the Court had to be satisfied of the facts alleged in the petition. The next act of 1866 allowed the application for removal to be made at any stage before trial, and provides for two cases, suits against an alien, or by a citizen of the State in which suit is brought against a citizen of another State. The last act provides only for the case of a suit pending between a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought, against a citizen of another State, and allows the privilege to either party litigant. It does not, however, state that the citizenship, allegation of amount in controversy must be made to appear to the satisfaction of the State Court. The Court, however, [illegible] State Courts are Courts of general jurisdiction, while the Federal Courts are Courts with limited jurisdiction, wherefore in the case of the latter, Heck being an alien, the Circuit Court, under the act of 1867, could not take jurisdiction, for the act only makes provision for the removal of causes between citizens. It could not then be supposed that Congress intended a transfer, as a matter of course, where the State Court had evidence at hand that the United States Court would fail to have jurisdiction.

In connection with these cases, however, it was urged that the testimony showed, notwithstanding the affidavit of Heck, that he is a citizen of the State of Illinois, for it appeared that he came from the dominion of Victoria I. in 1799, that he came to this State in 1838, where he had thereafter always resided, never seeking naturalization, but voting under the Constitution of 1848. It was agreed that this exercise of the elective franchise constituted citizenship. The Court did not take this view of the case. The sole power to prescribe rules for naturalization is vested in Congress by the Federal Constitution. It has exercised the power and the plaintiff has not complied with the requirements of the law relating to the matter, but the State Constitution of 1848 gave the right to Heck, as a resident in the State at the time of its adoption, to vote in the State, and in terms it distinguished between "citizens" and "inhabitants," not denominating the latter as citizens. Beyond this the Courts of the United States have decided that the taking the preliminary steps to become a citizen does not remove alienage. The Court therefore maintained that Heck is still an alien.

A RAILROAD COLLISION.

There is on trial before Judge Rogers and a jury an action on the case by Myron Graves against the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Graves was engaged on the 3d of June, 1870, as a switchman, by the Company. In that capacity he was assisting the removal of cars in the yard. The train consisted of the switching engine and some twenty cars. It is charged by the plaintiff that the car next the engine (which was pushing the train) was defective as to its bunting beam and frame work, by reason of which the pusher ran through the wood work, bringing the engine into violent and sudden contact with the car, that the plaintiff's leg was dislocated at the knee. Ten thousand dollars are demanded as a compensation.

QUESTION OF BURIAL.

It was expected that the motion to dissolve the injunction sued out by the town of Lake View, to restrain the Rosehill Cemetery Company from extending its cemetery ground would be heard. This is an application wherein, under its charter, the Town Trustees, who are empowered to supervise cemeteries in the town, object to and refuse to allow the extension of the present burial limits. The respondent urged speed in the matter, claiming that it has in its possession a large number of bodies in vault awaiting a place of earthly rest. The case was put over to Friday.

A STREET COLLISION.

There was on trial before Judge Tree an action by Mary Ann Baldwin, to recover from Christian H. Laubke for personal injuries. The plaintiff charged that, as she was crossing Halsted street, at the intersection of Jackson, the defendant so carelessly drove his bread wagon as to knock her down and seriously injuring her, the wagon running over her. The jury awarded her $1,000 damages.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was rendered, by confession, against Frederick C Reynolds, in favor of M. C. Baldwin & Co., for $1,565.

NEW SUITS.

An action on the case for slander was commenced by Elizabeth J. Fergus and her husband John G., against Thomas Fergus. The damages are laid at $2,000, and a *capias* was sued out. Mrs. Fergus states that she was married to John G. during August, 1870, and since (and always) she has been a chaste woman, nevertheless which, and because of his special malice, the defendant lately expressed a willingness to kick her, accompanying this desire with such foul epithets as attributed to her the commission of acts of matrimonial infidelity.

—An action of ejectment was instituted by Anna Dorenberg and others to establish title in fee as against J. H. Wadsworth, of the two-story and basement frame building No. 189 West Randolph street, and the Lot 19, Block 65, Original Town, and the rear end of Lot 18, in the same Block. The plaintiffs are the minor heirs of Rudolph Dorenberg.

—An action on the case was commenced by John Berndt against Christian Gelbke, Frank Lafitte, David Trotter, D. D. Sinclair, and L. R. More, in which the damages are laid at $5,000.

—An action of trespass was commenced by Albert Rauch against George and Isaac Hartmann, in which the damages are laid at $5,000. Plaintiff complains of an assault and battery.

The Superior Court.

LANDLORD AND TENANT—AN INTERESTING CASE DECIDED.

A while before the first of May Louis Strehl filed a bill in Chancery in the Superior Court against Henrietta D'Evers, to compel her to give him a lease for two years, in addition to the year just expired, of the drug store No. 50 West Madison street, and to enjoin her from ejecting him, [illegible] stating [illegible], that he bought the drug store of Mrs. D'Evers in May, 1871, paying therefor $4,000 in instalments; that the stock and fixtures were worth less than $4,000, but that he paid that amount for the sake of having the store three years. Mrs. D'Evers, however, only gave him a lease for one year, at $600 per annum, which expired May 1, 1872. She verbally agreed to give a new lease from May, 1872, to May, 1873, and from May, 1873, to May, 1874, at $1,000 per year that she now refuses to do it, and is about to eject him, hence the relief sought.

Mrs. D'Evers answers, denying any such agreement to give Strehl any lease for longer than to May 1, 1872, and states that the goods were cheap at $4,000, and says that she is the widow of Henry D'Evers, who died seized of the property in question, and that the property is now owned by her children, who are minors, she being their guardian; that the rental value of the property has increased from $600 to $3,000, not on account of Strehl's management, but on account of the fire, the property being situated on the corner diagonally opposite the Sherman House.

Yesterday the motion was made on the part of Mrs D'Evers, to dissolve the injunction and dismiss the bill. The argument of which occupied most of the day. Judge Gary held that the plaintiff could not maintain his bill upon the agreed facts, even without going into proof as to agreement, on the ground that no such thing as guardian in socage is known in this country, and especially in this State, and, consequently, even if Mrs. D'Evers had made the agreement that the bill sets up, Strehl would have no standing in Court, and the Court could not, under any circumstances compel her to give a new lease after the expiration of the written one.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was rendered by confession in favor of Christian Tempel against Wendolin and John Thomas Teny, for $1,150.

NEW SUITS.

Suit (case) was commenced in behalf of the boy Herman Scholten against the City of Chicago; Scholten was lately injured by the falling of the sidewalk in front of the city's entrance to the old Court House building. The damages are laid at $10,000.

—An attachment was sued out by John B. Murphy against the estate of Moses Thompson. The plaintiff charges that there is due to him $2,565 on a sale of 365 head of cattle. The writ issued as against a non-resident.

—An action of trespass was commenced by Jacob Bieden against Louis Jaeger, in which the damages are laid at $3,000.

The Criminal Court.

NEW TERM.

The Court (Judge Booth) entered upon the business of the May trial term yesterday.

TWELVE YEARS FOR MALTREATING A CHILD.

Henry Gibson, a colored man, was tried and convicted of an assault with intent to commit rape, upon a little child, some seven years of age, named Mary Ryan. This is one of the little girls whose detention in the County Jail as a witness called forth the special presentment of Saturday last. The colored man was found guilty, and the jury awarded him 12 years in the Penitentiary.

A VAG DISPOSED OF.

A man named John Barker was tried on each of two indictments charging him with vagrancy. He was found in a house armed. For carrying weapons the jury awarded him one year in the Penitentiary, and for being in the house six months.

SENTENCE AFTER SUSPENSION.

Michael O'Grady, a lad, was some time since convicted of burglary, but being of tender age, sentence was suspended upon him. Being again caught in naughtiness he was brought up and sentenced forthwith upon the old conviction, to the Reform School for three years.

REMANDED.

Edward Fallon pleaded guilty (under age) of the larceny of five cases of pants. He was remanded.

—Charles Dean acknowledged the larceny of a considerable quantity of crockery (grand larceny), and was also remanded.

THE ALDERMANIC CASES.

The business of trying the balance of the Aldermanic cases, it is supposed, [illegible] at Waukegan, Lake County, before Chief Justice Williams, of the Cook County Circuit Court, on Monday, the 3d day of June. Subpoenas have already been served on or issued for the several witnesses. The only indictments pending are those against James McCauley (4), George S. Whittaker, Gustave A. Busse, and George Powell—in all seven.

The County Court.

WILL PROBATED.

The will of Matheus Zipfel was proved, property estimated at $10,000. Letters testamentary were granted to Katharina, widow, on her own bond.

GUARDIANSHIP.

Ellen Foley was appointed guardian of Daniel O. and Margaret O'Brien, under bond of $2,000.

—Charlotte W. Foerster was appointed guardian of Julius F., Ida A., Albert A., Charlotte W. and H. Foerster, under bond of $500.

ADMINISTRATION.

Of the estate of Isabella Merobure, administration was granted to Peter Divine, a creditor, under bond of $15,000.

BOARD OF POLICE.

The Police Occupancy of the Jones School Building—Letter from Governor Palmer Concerning Arms for the Police.

Reforming the Police Department With a Vengeance—Aldermanic Tricks by Detective Jim Shelton—Interesting Announcements.

A meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon; present, Commissioners Talcott, Rehm, and Sheridan. Commissioner Talcott presided.

THE ARMORY STATION.

The resolution of the Board of Education, relative to the removal of the temporary First Precinct Police Station, on the Jones School lot, was taken up.

Commissioner Sheridan moved that the President of the Police Commissioners be requested to confer with the President of the Board of Education, and that the matter be referred to the Common Council, with a request to make a provision for the First Precinct Station immediately, which was agreed to.

ARMS FOR THE POLICE.

The following communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, being a copy of a communication from His Excellency Governor Palmer:

Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago:

DEAR SIR: [illegible] arms can only be furnished by the State to military organizations. It will be observed by reference to the laws, that the State may accept any independent military organization, and supply it with arms; and if your police force should be so organized, the Adjutant General will prepare commissions for such suitable officers as may be selected, and issue the arms upon the terms prescribed by law. I trust you will give me prompt notice of any emergency that, in your judgment, may render the use of an armed force necessary in your city. Do you apprehend any disturbance from the laborers and mechanics? If you do, give me notice.

JOHN M. PALMER.

It was laid over for the next meeting.

FULL "PEELERS."

The following sixty-day men, having served out their time satisfactorily, were appointed to the full duties of the service: August G. Cadmore, William Bowden, Anton Kakuska, Isaac P. St. Clair, and Joseph H. Cobb.

Mr. Talcott said: "Gentlemen, I think we ought to make this probationary term ninety days in place of sixty. Is there any reason why we shouldn't?"

Commissioner Sheridan. "Yes, there is the difficulty in getting good men to serve that length of time for the pay they get."

Commissioner Talcott said that they were paid on trial more than they would get elsewhere.

A NASTY CASE.

Officer Patten was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer.

Mrs. Hartnett, living at No. 281 Ladin street, said the officer called at her house for water, and she gave him a glass of milk. This was last summer. He sat there half an hour. A few weeks ago he called in there again, and sat down, refusing to go away. He made indecent proposals to her, and repeated the offence on a future occasion. He also refused to arrest her husband when called in to do so.

Mr. Talcott wanted to know the exact words the officer used, smiling the while.

Her daughters had been arrested for robbery, though whether it was robbery or larceny she could not be certain. She knew ex-policeman Craney, but ex-policeman Craney had nothing to do with this case.

Her daughter, Catherine Hartnett, who was once arrested for nothing, and once for stealing a man's pants and vest, contradicted her mother in several particulars. Another daughter contradicted both the previous witnesses.

The charges were dismissed.

TRIAL POSTPONED.

Officer John Almendinger was charged with wilful maltreatment of a citizen or prisoner. The case was postponed on account of the non-appearance of the prosecuting witnesses.

REFORMING THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Officer Charles Kreutzer, of the Second Precinct, was charged with inattention to duty and lounging on beat.

Sergeant Johnson testified that he had complaints of him from citizens from every beat upon which the officer was detailed.

The officer said Johnson did not like him, because he had no sympathy with a gentleman. Johnson was no gentleman.

Johnson said he failed to report when he came off beat, and did not come near the station.

Commissioner Talcott wanted to hear all about Johnson, and the officer launched himself forth on a flood of personal abuse of his superior officer, which consistent indignity upon the Sergeant was permitted and encouraged by the prurient Police Commissioner.

Commissioner Sheridan moved to dismiss the charges, with a reprimand.

Captain French said the men had been reprimanded frequently for this offence.

Commissioner Talcott told the officer that he might have avoided the "stigma of being arraigned before the Board in this way" by giving a boy a quarter to report for him at the station.

The officer made a speech. He said he had been in the army and on the police force. He reprimanded the Board for allowing Sergeant Johnson to abuse him.

Mr. Talcott hoped the Sergeant would not do so again.

The officer agreed with him, and hoped he would not.

A COLORED DETECTIVE PLAYING ALDERMAN.

A colored detective, named James Shelton, was charged with receiving a present without permission.

The colored detective said he had done so. He had been directed to look for a lost horse and buggy, which he found. He then found the owner, who promised him $25 if he found his property. He found the property, took it to the owner, and received the $25. When the owner found out his business, he said he would "see Talcott and Bill Kennedy about it, and see how these things were."

Mr. Floyd, the owner of the horse, said he had advertised a reward of $25, which brought the colored officer round. The buggy being produced, the reward was paid over. Mr. Floyd then asked him if he, as a city officer, had a right to take the money. The colored detective said he did not know. The witness told him to take the money, and he would inquire of Talcott whether he might keep it. The money had been returned.

Mr. Talcott said: "That's all; what 'll we do with Jim? You didn't know (to Jim) that you were required to report receiving this money?"

"Jim" "No, sir." He proceeded to say that he had paid $2.25 for the keeping of the horse at the Armory. His book of rules and regulations was blank about certain things, including the report of money received.

The charge was dismissed.

LAXITY OF DISCIPLINE COMPLAINED OF.

Mr. Talcott said he had something to say, that the Superintendent should give orders to take a copy of every despatch sent from each station, the time of sending, and the purport of the reply to the same. He related his personal experiences in hunting for the horse and buggy named.

It was discussed at length.

NO CONNECTION WITH JOBS.

Ex-policeman Craney brought in an affidavit to show that he had no connection with any put-up job.

Commissioner Rehm would not read it as an official document.

Ex-policeman Craney wanted the reporters to read it, which they did.

The Board adjourned.

INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Ex-Commissioner Captain Fred. Gund made his appearance at Police headquarters in full uniform yesterday afternoon.

An effort is being made on the part of a certain Commissioner to restore to his position as Fire Marshal [illegible] John Schenck, whose hostility to Marshal Williams and general injury to the department was so unanimously agreed upon some months ago.

REFORM IN GAS BILLS.

The Proposed Establishment of a New Gas Manufactory.

Meeting of a Council Committee to Consider the Matter.

An Ordinance Submitted "Concerning the Mutual Gas Light Company."

Provision Inserted Confining the Price to $2.25 Per 1,000 Feet Consumed.

The Common Council Committee on Gas Lights held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Ald. [illegible] in the chair. There were also present Aldermen Stout, Thompson, and Powell. Mr. Inley, Corporation Counsel, was in attendance on behalf of the city. Mr. Melville W. Fuller represented the Mutual Gas Company. Mr. Inley read a draft of an ordinance, as follows:

SECTION 1. That permission and authority be and the same are hereby granted to the Mutual Gas Light Company of the City of Chicago, to lay its mains pipes, service and service pipes in any of the avenues, streets, lanes, highways, alleys, public parks, or squares, in the City of Chicago, subject, however, to all the terms and conditions of this ordinance: Provided, however, that whenever the said company shall lay down in any one of these divisions of the city—the South, North, or West Division—any main pipe, it shall within six months thereafter lay down an equal amount of main pipe in each of said other divisions of the city.

SEC. 2. That the said corporation shall not lay its main pipes in any such avenue, street, alley, square or park, unless it shall at the same time lay down all such feeder and service pipes necessary to make connection (without any subsequent disturbance of the pavement or surface of such street, lane, alley, highway, square or park) with each and all building lots abutting or adjoining thereon, the said Company shall not charge any person desiring to make a connection with the service pipe laid or to be laid by said company a greater sum than [illegible] a foot for such service pipe.

SEC. 3. That before proceeding to lay down any such main pipe, feeder or service pipe, the said Company shall first obtain a permit therefor, from the Board of Public Works, or other officers of said city that may be authorized to issue the same, and shall conform to all the requirements and conditions of the permit as to the time and manner of laying such main pipe, feeder or service pipe, and such requirements and conditions as such permit may contain as to the manner of paving, repaving, or reconstructing any such street, avenue, lane, alley, highway, park, or square, in, upon, or along which such main pipe, feeder, or service pipe shall be laid.

SEC. 4. The said Board of Public Works, or officer authorized to issue such permit, may impose such requirements and conditions as to the matters mentioned in the preceding section (to be contained in the permit) as the said Board or officer may deem necessary and proper; provided, however, that no permit shall be issued to lay down any such main pipe, feeder, or service pipe in any improved street of said city until the pavement or planking thereof shall have been removed for the purpose of replacing the same with new pavement or planking; provided, further, however, that where said corporation shall have laid any main pipe, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 2 and 3 of this ordinance, and it shall become necessary to lay additional service pipes or feeders on any such improved street, avenue, lane, highway, alley, square, or park, a permit may be issued therefor, containing such requirements and conditions as by said Board or officer shall be deemed necessary.

SEC. 5. That the said corporation shall do no permanent injury to any street, sidewalk, alley, avenue, lane, highway, square, park, or shade tree, nor in any manner disturb or interfere with any water pipe, sewer, or gas pipe now or hereafter laid by said city, or any licensed person or corporation, except as expressly permitted by the terms of the permit issued to such corporation; and, where said corporation shall open or disturb the same, they shall forthwith restore the same to as good a condition as before, and to such condition as may be required by the permit issued therefor; and said corporation shall promptly comply with any order or resolution of the Common Council or Board of Public Works, or other proper authority in reference thereto.

SEC. 6. The said corporation shall not open or encumber more of any street, avenue, alley, highway, or public ground at any time than may be necessary to enable it to proceed with advantage in lying of any such main pipe, feeder, or service pipe, nor any more of such main pipes as may be permitted by the permit for laying such main pipe, feeder, or service pipe, nor shall such corporation permit any such street, avenue, alley, highway, or public ground to remain open or encumbered for a longer time than shall be necessary to execute the work for which the same shall have been opened, nor without putting up the necessary barriers and lights so as to effectually prevent the occurrence of any accident in consequence of such opening or encumbering of such street, lane, avenue, highway, or public ground.

SEC. 7. The said corporation shall be liable to compensate the City of Chicago, and any private individual, owner, or owners, or parties interested in property adjacent to any street, avenue, highway, lane, alley, public square, or park, or ground used by them for all damages which may result from leaks of pipes, or by reason of said corporation having opened or encumbered any such street, avenue, lane, alley, sidewalk, highway, public square, or park in said city.

SEC. 8. If at any time the City of Chicago, as a corporation, shall become a consumer of gas furnished by said corporation, or whenever more than one-half of the building lots fronting on any street, avenue, alley, or highway, shall be occupied as residences, the said City of Chicago shall have the right to order, at its discretion, said corporation to lay down any such main pipe, feeder, or service pipe in any such streets, avenues, highways, alleys, parks, or squares, and any failure of the said corporation to comply with any such order for the space of six months after the passage of this ordinance, shall be deprived of the rights and privileges hereby granted.

SEC. 9. The said corporation shall be subject to all general ordinances of the City of Chicago, in regard to gas companies, and the City of Chicago shall have the right at any time, by ordinance, to provide for the appointment of one or more Inspectors of gas, with all the power and authority incident to such position, and to which the said City may deem necessary to protect the City of Chicago in its corporate rights, and individual consumers of gas, from oppression and fraud. It shall be the duty of said corporation, and it shall deem it necessary, it shall have authority to require any such said Inspector or other city official to certify to the correctness of all gas bills of consumers of gas furnished by said corporation.

SEC. 10. The said corporation shall supply gaslight, at all times, of a sufficient pressure, and of uniform quality and of the illuminating power of a standard of not less than sixteen sperm candles, to be determined by authorized photometric tests, a five-foot burner being used.

SEC. 11. The rights and privileges hereby granted are upon the express condition that no gas flowing through any main pipe, feeder or service pipe laid by said corporation, or by its authority, shall be charged to consumers thereof at a rate exceeding [illegible] dollars per thousand cubic feet; and to collect or attempt to collect at a greater rate than [illegible] per thousand cubic feet for gas consumed from any such main pipe, feeder, or service pipe, shall work a forfeiture of the rights and privileges hereby granted.

SEC. 12. The rights and privileges granted are upon the further express condition that said corporation shall not extend its pipes beyond the limits of the city, nor allow any connection to be made with its pipes so that gas shall be furnished through its pipes to any consumer outside of the limits of the City of Chicago.

SEC. 13. In event the said corporation within three years from the passage of this ordinance shall not have built and completed gas works in said city sufficiently extensive to enable it to manufacture gas to a reasonable amount and located not less than two miles from the Court House square in said city and shall not have commenced such works and expended thereon at least $50,000 within one year from the passage of this ordinance, or said corporation shall at any time enter into any combination, directly or indirectly, with any other gas company, or companies, concerning the rate or price to be charged for gas, either to the city or private consumers, or if said corporation shall, directly or indirectly, sell its franchises and privileges to any other gas company or companies, or if said company after having commenced to manufacture gas shall cease for a period of more than ten consecutive days (unless by reason of unavoidable accident) to furnish gas through their said pipes, it shall work a forfeiture of the rights and privileges hereby granted.

SEC. 14. This ordinance shall not be in force until accepted by said corporation, and until said company shall have given (and filed in the City [illegible]) a bond with two or more good and sufficient sureties in the penal sum of one million dollars, conditioned that the said corporation shall and will, within three years from the passage of this ordinance, build and complete gas works in said city, sufficiently extensive to enable it to manufacture gas to a reasonable amount, and located not less than two miles from the Court House Square in said city, and that the rate to be charged to consumers of gas which may flow through the pipes laid by said corporation or by its authority shall never exceed the sum of [illegible] dollars per thousand cubic feet, and that said corporation will not sell, lease, or transfer its franchises and privileges to any other gas company, and shall and will not enter into any combination with any other gas company concerning the rate or price to be charged for gas, and to pay all damages which the City of Chicago, or any consumer of the gas furnished by said corporation, shall suffer by reason of any failure of said company to perform any of the obligations and conditions of this ordinance. Such bond and sureties to be approved by the Mayor and Corporation Counsel.

The Mayor and representatives of the South Side Gas Company were invited in, and a general talk followed.

Mr. Thompson said that the ordinance, as read, about suited him.

The Mayor suggested that $2.25 per thousand cubic feet, exclusive of Government tax, would be a reasonable price.

A motion to that effect was made, and the blank filled accordingly.

The Committee then adjourned until Friday, at 3 p.m., when representatives of all the gas companies are to have a hearing.

CHINESE SERVANTS.

Correspondence Between Mrs. W. B. Potter and a San Francisco Agent—Habits and Wages of Celestial Servants.

It was stated in THE TRIBUNE a few days since that Mrs. W. B. Potter, of this city, was making an effort, aided by several wealthy and influential citizens, to secure an importation of Chinese servants into Chicago. With this object in view, Mrs. Potter has been corresponding with several employment bureaus at San Francisco, the headquarters in this county of the Chinese. The following are a few of the letters she has recently received in answer to her inquiries:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.

Mrs. W. B. Potter, Chicago:

MADAM: Since I wrote you last, I have had an interview with a converted Chinaman, "Ah Gaw, of this city. He informs me that you can obtain any number of Chinamen you desire, for either servants for houses or factory. You can hire servants for five or three years, for from $25 to $30 per month, according to their experience and ability to speak the English language. You can place them as you please; they will not trouble you about visiting each other. They live as other servants in families and are very ready to get along with. The best way for you is to come here and make a written contract for such servants as you want, and take them with you. You can get 50 or 100 as you may desire. I'll think of you, and wait for further information. Your obedient servant,

E. D. SAWYER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.

Mrs. W. B. Potter, Chicago:

MADAM: Your letter of inquiry relative to Chinese labor, has been handed to me by the Secretary of the California Labor Exchange. As I have been for many years a resident of this State and City, and are familiar with Chinese as servants, I will try and give you the desired information. As a general rule, the Chinese are good house servants, kind and obedient, good cooks, and excellent laundresses. They succeed well in almost any kind of factory labor, being quick to learn, and very attentive to work. The only practicable way of obtaining house servants is for you if convenient to send for them, to come here in person, and contract for them for two or three years. Any reasonable person, with care in selecting them, must exercise caution, else you cannot obtain them by sending for them, unless in large numbers. Some trusty person must accompany them and look after them. If desiring such servants for Chicago, I should employ young boys from China,—as they can be obtained at a low rate of wages, and in a few weeks they will become very fair servants, and are just such as you desire. I think boys from 10 to 16 years old can be obtained for about $8 per month in gold. Good obedient servants, who speak English receive from $20 to $25 per month. They lodge and board the same as other servants, and are all much alike. I think that most of the Chinese in this country, who have lived in the country and been about among the people, have pleasant, cheerful ways, and are all in the habit of hiring out at the above prices. I do not know whether you will get fair servants and house servants of the Chinese for $15 or $25 per month, with board. If you wish to hire a large number, for the above wages, I should recommend you to come here yourself. Yours very respectfully,

E. D. SAWYER.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' CLUB.

Meeting Last Evening at the Sherman House—A National Convention to be Held in Chicago in June.

The Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest held a regular monthly meeting last evening at the Sherman House. In the absence of the President, the chair was filled by Mr. E. S. Chesbrough. Mr. L. P. Morehouse, Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, and they were approved.

The Chairman stated that the annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers would be held in the Council Chamber, in this city, on June 5. Arrangements had been made to provide a trip on the lake and a railroad excursion for the visitors.

Colonel George H. Ellers, Chief Engineer of the Rome & Watertown Railroad, and Mr. I. J. Nichols, of the Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific Railroad, were elected members of the association.

Colonel J. W. Barlow read extracts from an interesting paper, already published, treating of the geysers of Wyoming Territory. A conversation on the subject followed, and the club adjourned for a month.

Public Meeting in the Sixteenth Ward.

A public meeting of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward will be held at the saloon of Mathias Koch, corner of Hurlbut street and North avenue, on Tuesday, May 14, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of forming a Ward Association. All parties interested are earnestly requested to be present.

H. G. SCHMIDT,
CHAS. DENNERT.

Fine Jewelry.

The great attraction on the West Side is at W. T. Riggs' new jewelry store, 196 West Madison, near Halsted street. Goods all new and at low prices. Watches and jewelry repairing made a speciality.

Important to Farmers.

Persons wishing to improve their stock of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, mules, etc., should address John Wentworth, Summit, Cook County, Illinois, for circular, or call in person.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Murder and Robbery of a Chicagoan near Kenosha.

KENOSHA, Wis., May 13.—At an early hour this morning our citizens were startled by the report of a murder having been committed within two miles of this city. The victim was an elderly gentleman by the name of Mumford, of Chicago, about 52 years of age. He had been here a few weeks, assisting his son on the farm. He retired last night as usual. His skull was found broken in by a heavy, bent instrument, probably a bar of iron. A young German, who has been in their employ, is the suspected party. He settled up and received his pay on Saturday night and took his leave, but left his clothes behind, which disappeared last night. About $100 in money and a watch were taken, the robbery of which is the only reason assigned for the commission of the dreadful crime. No arrests have been made as yet.

MARRIED.

WEST—WHEELER—On the 9th inst., by Rev. Thos Wheeler of Muskegon, Mich., Geo. H. West, of Chicago, and Miss Carrie Wheeler, of Kewanee, Ill.

BURGHER—HAINES—May 11, 1872, Mr. Louis Burgher, of Chicago, and Miss Ida Haines, of Chicago, by Rev. T. R. Strobridge, of this city.

DIED.

HELSON—At Mason-st., on the 9th inst., Mrs. Mary Ann Helson, formerly Miss M. A. Manly, of Bristol, Eng., wife of Mr. S. W. Helson.

☞ Cincinnati, Ohio, papers copy.

KEARNEY—In this city, May 13, 1872, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. M. R. O'Brian, Lizzie M. Kearney, aged 20 years.

Funeral from No. 29 Newbury-av., Wednesday, at 10 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

HAMBLIN—Sunday evening, May 12, of cerebro spinal fever, John James Ross Hamblin, son of John J. and Elizabeth Hamblin, aged 4 years 3 months and 6 days.

Funeral from the residence, 461 West Madison-st., Tuesday, at 10 o'clock.—Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Miles. Nilsson and Patti, the eminent prima donnas, bear evidence to the superiority of Burnett's Standard Preparations for the toilet. So do thousands of equal taste and refinement.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

California Wine Bitters.—These F. Salsevain's First Premium California Wine Bitters have arrived, and are open for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Boston Grocery Store, 231 Van Buren-st., corner of Peoria. Those using a bitter can buy free from all deleterious drugs will find the F. Salsevain Bitters very reliable. Invalids and dyspeptics will receive immediate relief. Good judges pronounce them the best bitters in the country. E. S. FORDE.

The National [illegible] Watch Co.—Office Gen'l Supt. F. P. R. R. [illegible]

DEAR SIRS: During the months that I have carried one of your B. W. Raymond watches, it has not failed to keep the time with so much accuracy as to leave nothing to desire in this regard.

For accuracy in time keeping, beauty of movement and finish, your watches challenge my admiration and arouse my pride as an American, and I am confident that in all respects they will compete successfully in the markets of the world with similar manufactures of older nations. They need only to be known to be appreciated. Yours, very respectfully,

C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Supt. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER bought and sold. Loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY second-st., corner Wabash-av. Established, 1864. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE—IN SUMS OF $1,000 and upwards, by CHASE & ADAMS, Room 31 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO CITY REAL estate, in sums not less than $1,000, at current rates; funds in hand, and can close without delay. MEAD & COE, 73 West Madison-st.

MONEY ON HOUSES, FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, commercial paper, insurance claims, chattels and collaterals. A. A. ALEXANDER, 75 Canal, corner Madison, Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE, IN and near Chicago. F. O. TAYLOR, 473 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN Chicago and vicinity; purchase money mortgages bought. J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN, ON 3 TO 5 YEARS' TIME, at 9 per cent. on Chicago Real Estate. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 180 West Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY PROPERTY, IN sums of $10,000 and upwards. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, Nixon's Building, Northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—$1,000 FOR 3 OR 4 YEARS ON REAL [illegible] Address O 93, Tribune office.

$1,000 TO LOAN FOR A CUSTOMER FOR 2 years on good real estate security in Chicago, and $8,000 for another customer on one or two good farms near Chicago. TAYLOR & SMITH, 468 Wabash-av.

$5,000 $4,000, AND $3,000 TO LOAN ON real estate in Chicago or Cook County. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 381 Wabash-av.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPerty, for 3 years; money on hand; no delay. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

$50,000 LOANS NEGOTIATED PROMPTly on Chicago real estate, bonds, mortgages, gilt-edged paper, etc. Can now place several $10,000 loans and upward. TAYLOR & SMITH, 468 Wabash-av.

$100,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, for long or short time. Good secured paper bought and sold. H. LOWY, 6[illegible] Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SMALL RED COW, THIN OF FLESH, one short horn. If finder will return to 108 Warren-av., he will be suitably rewarded. JAMES FARSON.

LOST—SUNDAY, 12TH INST., ON INDIANA-av., near Thirty second-st., a small black and tan dog; had a blue ribbon around his neck and answers to the name of Mack. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to 1419 Indiana-av.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH MONDAY BETWEEN 12 and 1 o'clock, on Madison-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen. A liberal reward will be given for its return to W. F. HARMS, 238 West Madison-st.

FOUND—A SMALL ITALIAN GREYHOUND. The owner will apply to the janitor of Bryant & Stratton's College.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM NO. 99 CHICAGO-av., two gray speckled horses. Reward will be given for return of same. THOS. HEALEY.

STRAYED—FROM OWNER 274 DAYTON ST., A sorrel mare; has 2 hind white feet and an off fore foot white, white spot in face; has a scar on hind quarter. A liberal reward will be given to finder.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10 horse; circular saw mills, Foremen's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

ALBANY-ST. IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture all kinds of engines and boilers. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 64 Central Block, Market-st.

BLANDYS' STATIONERY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and sawing. Western Branch office, 61 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture engines, boiler and hoisting machinery, caloric engines, &c. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 64 Central Block, Market-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL LATHES, DRILL press, and tools. Run with foot or steam. 39 North Union-st. SIMPSON.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WANTED TO INVEST $10,000 to $15,000, as active partner in some safe and lucrative business that will bear thorough investigation. References given and required. Address, with real name, N 30, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LARGE FIRST-class hotel. Daily profits over $100 per day. Party must take active part on account of sickness of present proprietor. P 11 Tribune Branch Office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR WILL improve the following property to suit tenants: The Empire Warehouse property, north end of Rush-st. bridge; also, lots on Canal and Clinton-sts., between Van Buren and Jackson-sts. Apply to ARTHUR BRONSON, at office of MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av., between 2 and 5 p. m.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE W. WAITE & CO., 80 Congress-st.:
45x166, Oakwood-st, between Rush and the lake.
74x180, Oakwood-av, near Cottage Grove.
150x100 Hyde Park-av, opposite the Park.
241 feet, south front, Forty-sixth-st., near Vincennes-av, high and rolling. Very choice.
ADAMS-ST.—Choice lots south of limits.
CORNELL-ST.—Improved and unimproved property.
CALUMET-AV.—A first-class homestead.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Business.
CLEAVERVILLE SUBDIVISION—A number of choice lots.
DREXEL BOULEVARD.
We have a choice homestead.
Evanston subdivision, 5 large grove lots.
Hyde Park av., improved and unimproved.
KENWOOD STATION—First-class residence property.
STATE-ST.—Near Fifty sixth—100 feet front.
WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST.
48 lots in the most rapidly improving part of the city, on liberal terms.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN IN THAT handsome 7 room cottage No. 681 Washington-st., near Union Park; only $4,750. All cash for house and lot, or $2,250 for house, with 23 years' lease of ground, the most favorable in Chicago. For one-half cash and one-half in 1 year at 8 per cent. The price is $2,500 for leasehold, or $6,250 for lot also. Immediate possession. Nothing so cheap and nice place in the market. First applicant will take it. Must be sold today, as owner wants money. BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—ANOTHER BARGAIN, NO. 361 Lincoln-st.; splendid new cottage and widelot; only $4,000, half cash. Possession at once. Now is homeless or houseless, why pay exorbitant rents when you can buy such cosy homes as these in the choicest neighborhoods? BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD 4-ROOM COTTAGE—HIGH finished basement, with water in and full-sized lot, only one square from street cars, Lake-st. Price, $2,100; the lot is cheap at $1,800 alone; only $500 cash required, balance time.

Another 4 room cottage, with full-sized lot, three squares from Archer-av. cars, for only $1,100; $500 cash, balance 8 per cent. Possession at once, if desired.

And another 4-room cottage and lot for only $900; $500 cash, and balance in small monthly payments; no interest. This is on Armitage-road, near Elston-road; steam cars; only 10 minutes from Kinzie-st. and 5 cents fare.

And still another good 4 room cottage 302 Centre-av., with cheap ground lease, only $600 cash, possession at once. Now, who speaks first gets them.

BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS $300—WE CONtinue to sell at above prices, on very easy terms; no trouble to show them over; 100 have been sold this spring to parties to build on. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., all out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 8 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full Warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FOR A WEEK I OFFER AT A BARgain my 2½-story frame house, in a very good business location, and lot, fronting 20 feet on Milwaukee-av., with 30 feet on Hubbard-st. It must be sold. Call and see it at 33 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—$1200 WILL BUY A NEAT NEW house and lot in Cottage Grove. Call for AYERS on Forty fifth-st., one block west of Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—SEVERAL FIRST-class brick houses, 12 rooms each; [illegible] hot and cold water, all new and in [illegible]; each with brick barn on residences; lots 30x[illegible]; 5 years time on one-half; alley in rear [illegible]. Apply to F. HATHEWAY, No. 174 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, OUTSIDE FIRE-limits, near street cars, schools, and churches; neighborhood filling up rapidly, and property steadily advancing in value; call and make your selections before they are all gone. F. HATHEWAY, No. 174 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THREE COTTAGES ON SMALL monthly payments. Good neighborhood on South Side. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts., Room 26.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house of 13 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, water closet, all modern improvements, barn, and lot 30x125, on Warren-av., near Lincoln, possession immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STORE AND DWELLING OVER, and ground 25x150 feet, on North Clark-st., near Schiller. SNYDER & LEE, 4 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON EASY TERMS in various parts of the city. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS MARBLE front house No. 392 Michigan-av., with barn, range, furnace, and gas fixtures is offered for sale for 10 days, after which, if not sold, it will be rented at $2,500 per annum. A. J. AVERELL, real estate office, No. 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOT 25x173 WITH buildings, on Maxwell-st., near Halsted; also, house and lot 25x100, at 499 South Halsted-st. Inquire at 271 Maxwell-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE LOTS ON OAKley, Leavitt, Seeber and [illegible] price only $300 to $550; convenient to horse cars, schools and churches. Be sure to see these lots before you buy. G. R. GRIFFIN, 236 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS OUTSIDE OF FIRE LIMITS and within 3 blocks of West Madison-st cars, at low prices and on four years' time; where parties will build at once no money will be required the first year. Apply to GEO. W. RUST, No. 521 West Monroe, near Hoyne-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE IN GOOD order, near State and Archer-av., $3,000, a big bargain. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 26.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW COTTAGES on Kendall-st., ready for occupancy. O. H. WHITTLESEY, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 14, CURrier-st. Lot 24x135, is renting for $32 per month, will be sold for $2,800; $1,500 down, balance in two years. Apply at the house.

FOR SALE—LOT ON BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR Twenty-fifth, out of fire limits; will be sold low if taken soon. Inquire of owner, J. D. RANDALL, 263 Michigan av., lake front.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT $300 EACH, $50 CASH, balance monthly; lots are near Archer-av., and adorned with trees. Mr. KEENY, 1035 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—34 AND 40 FEET, BY 165 FEET TO a 30 foot alley, on Wabash-av., between Congress and Harrison-sts. CHAS. G. B. FRUSSING, 341 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2 TWO-STORY FRAME houses, corner Green and Madison-sts., to be removed. Inquire at 63 South Jefferson-st., or COLE & SON, 186 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE NORTH SIDE LOTS—WE have a few lots in the old aristocratic portion of the North Side, that location is being reform [illegible] and property is steadily rising in old figures, [illegible] TAYLOR & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING SITE—Clark-st., south of Van Buren-st., lot 25x125, $700 per foot; splendid location for retail stores. TAYLOR & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—$900—COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS can be moved now, or stand a year, corner of Green and Adams-sts. T. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON STATE-ST., NEAR Fifty second-st.; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON SHELDON-ST., NEAR UNION Park, lot 25x150. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, LaSalle-st., corner Monroe.

FOR SALE—LOT 30X198, 5 FEET WEST OF Otis Block, on south side of Madison-st., $45,000; one quarter cash. GEO. W. COMAN, JR., Omaha, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—SOME ELEGANT HOUSES AND lots at great bargains; also nice lots; $10 monthly payments; $300 cash. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ON THE AVENUES.
Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.
100 ft on Michigan-av., near Forty-third-st.
100 ft on Michigan-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
400 ft on Michigan-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
519 ft on Indiana-av., near Forty-first-st.
175 ft on Indiana-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
200 ft on Indiana-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
600 ft on Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
50 ft on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.
46 ft on Drexel Boulevard, near Thirty-ninth-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSE, Michigan-av., $7,000 down. Long time. An elegant home. MEARS, 1126 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—8 LOTS, 50X150 FEET, ON SOUTH Side, south of limits, $750 per lot. Terms to suit. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.
PRAIRIE-AV.—22x173 feet, northwest corner of Twenty-first-st. Will sell either half of same.
WABASH-AV.—80x140 feet near Thirty third-st., east front.
[illegible] situated 46 feet north of Thirty-first-st., $180 per foot.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, INSIDE AND OUTside fire limits, in all parts of the city, and on long time. Call and see. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., NEAR Kinzie, $800 each; 1 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. Lots on Diller-st., near Kinzie, $800 each; one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years. A liberal discount made for cash. WILLIS M. HITT, Real Estate Agent, 488 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, BEAUTIFULLY LOCAted, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Seventy-first-st., near station. J. N. WITHERELL, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ARMITAGE AND GENEsee-avs., near Humboldt boulevard and Milwaukee-av., at from $300 to $400 each. Only $50 cash. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., Bryan Block, 170 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CALIFORNIA, WILCOX, and Monroe-sts., convenient to cars, etc., $750; one-fifth cash, balance easy. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av., Room 4.

FOR SALE—100 CHEAP LOTS, ONLY $50 CASH, balance $12 per month; very cheap, and in good locality. JAMES H. HILL, Room 4, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VERY NEAT RESIDENCE ON Twenty fourth-st., near Calumet-av., partly furnished if desired, $10,000. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Twenty sixth-st., at a great bargain. Look at it. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—200 CHEAP LOTS, ONLY ABOUT 3½ miles from old Court House, situated between Armitage and Fullerton-avs. north and south, and Robey and —— east and west, for 30 days, for the very low price of $300 to $800 per lot to those who will improve. These lots are high and dry, and decidedly the cheapest lots in the market. Title shown by abstract; free from all incumbrance. Terms, one third down, balance in 1 and 2 years, with 8 per cent. interest. Apply to A. DORATHY, 173 Monroe-st., basement Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CLARK-ST., NEAR JACKson-st., 20 or 40 feet front; very cheap and easy terms.

South Clark-st.—Very desirable corner to lease for a term of years; is centrally located, near Pacific Hotel and Government square. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, Bryan Block, 174 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BELOIT, WIS., A BEAUTIfully located residence, with two lots and an abundance of fruit trees and shrubbery. Will exchange for stock of groceries or drugs. Address P. O. Box 711, Beloit, Wis.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHEAP. RARE chance. A residence and grounds, worth $20,000, with about 200 lots and about 400 acres of land, in and near one of the most beautiful, healthy, and live cities in the Great West, already a railroad centre. Terms easy. Address ROBERT KITTLE, Fremont, Neb.; or, until May 17, 1872, at No. 136 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, A HOUSE AND lot between Madison and Van Buren, Centre and Wood-sts.; brick house preferred; must be well built and offered at a bargain; worth $6,000 to $7,000. Owners please send description. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, SOME GOOD acre property; also some vacant lots on the avenues south. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—LAND—FROM 200 TO 400 FEET ON Michigan-av., between Seventieth and Seventy-fifth-sts. Address stating terms, G 13, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF G. R. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Open till 8 o'clock p. m.

SEWING MACHINE—AN ELIAS HOWE family sewing machine, nearly new, to exchange for board, near Union Park. Address D 30, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE STILL A FEW HOUSES of from 6 to 8 rooms in North Evanston; among them a new Gothic just finished, and a Gothic in Glencoe, all on beautiful lots, which I will sell for from $2,000 to $3,500; small payments down, balance in monthly or yearly payments; or I will rent them yearly in advance, and give the party renting the privilege of purchase within the year at my present advertised prices. C. R. BROWNE, Room 13, No. 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES FOR $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, $3,500, $5,000, and $10,000, near church, school and depot; will sell on most favorable terms. Inquire of the owner, at 604 State-st., from 9 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR HARDWARE—Two-story business house in Florence, Iowa, on the C. & N. W. R. R. Address or call on H. E. SPURRIER, 144 Michigan-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—SPLENDID LOTS for $100, on time without interest. Houses with from 5 to 10 rooms, and large lots, on monthly payments. Inquire of the owner at "Hinsdale Headquarters," 604 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS—A large amount of the very choicest property on South Park Boulevard, Oakwood, Vincennes, Wabash, Michigan, Prairie and Calumet-avs. To those seeking profitable investments south of the city I can offer inducements of the first order, and would respectfully invite such to call at my office. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 415 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON GROVE lots, near depot; no money wanted. Money advanced for buildings. C. L. JENKS, 36 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A FIRST-CLASS house, barn, and two acres of land, improved. Inquire of NOBLE & LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000 WILL BUY HOUSE AND 100 foot lot near Englewood; Rock Island and Ft. Wayne trains stop within three blocks; $35,000 choice piece of land just south of Hyde Park Hotel. J. S. JOHNSTON, with Burling, Adler & Co., Architects, and 169 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—250X130 FRONTING SOUTH PARK and the Boulevard. Also 197x181 feet, southwest corner of Woodlawn and Forty eighth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—100x217 FEET, one block from station, fronting east and great South Park, enclosed and improved with fruit trees, grapes, currant, raspberry, and gooseberry; also large strawberry and asparagus beds, shrubs, flowers, and shade trees planted 3 years; will make a delightful home; only $30 per foot; come and see it. K. WINNE, Woodlawn.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERSIDE—A FIRST-CLASS residence, 12 rooms, modern improvements, lot 200 x 276 ft., beautifully ornamented, good fruit, every way desirable for a gentleman's residence; can be had at a bargain and on easy terms. Apply to E. WILKERSON, by letter or on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—LOTS NEAR depot at $6 per foot. Take them if you want them. Fine corner, 150x20, very cheap; $1,000. Lot on Central-av., 172 ft front, $1,000. Choice lots on Circle-av. at $12 per foot. Choice lots on Vine-st. at $12 per foot. Lots on Vine-st. at $8 per foot. Lots from $25 to $30 in various quarters. Houses, lots, and lands. Cheap, long time, easy terms. J. WINSHIP, 8 South Canal-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—AT PARK RIDGE, TWO-STORY frame house, brick foundation, 10 rooms, and ground 200x150, shrubbery and fruit trees in abundance; price $3,000; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE—I offer for sale my residence at Lake Forest. House, a modern-built frame and brick, complete, in good order; grounds, 5 acres, handsomely improved. Also, a new 2 story frame, well finished; one acre lot, all in good order, pleasantly located. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE PIECE FOR SUBDIVIsion at Englewood, near depot. E. L. CANFIELD or J. MATTISON, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK, 10 ACRES, beautifully located, near the depot. Price, $500. F. M. FOX, 165 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR BRIGHTON Trotting Park; $900 per acre; terms easy; great bargain. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$250 WILL BUY A GOOD LOT AT North Evanston; only $15 cash, and $5 monthly until paid. Now get you a home while you can pay for it. IRA BROWN, 141 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN ACRE PROPERTY, near Cornell's watch factory. Every acre is dry. No better property in market. HENRY J. GOODRICH, Real Estate Office, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES BEAUTIFUL RIDGE land south of Englewood; payable $1,000 cash and balance at the end of 5 years. THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS, 50x180 FEET EACH, front on Lower South Park, and east front on Hyde Park, and the finest investment on this park for a small one, 75x125 feet fine brick house and barn; only $7,500; the lots are worth the money alone. $3,000 and 4 years' time, on Cottage Grove-av., owner going to Europe. Adjoining above only $7,500; easy terms. This will be business property inside of one year, and a No. 1 investment. Easy terms. TAYLOR & SMITH, Real Estate and Loans, 468 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

2 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMmodations for day boarders.

13 PARK-AV., NEAR UNION PARK—A FEW boarders wanted in a private family; pleasant location and good board; dinner at 7.

20 ABERDEEN-ST.—A FURNISHED FRONT room, with good board, in a private family; also single rooms for gentlemen.

24 BISHOP-COURT, NEAR MADISON-ST. cars and Union Park—A large furnished front room, also an unfurnished alcove room; house modern improvements.

24 ABERDEEN-ST.—NICE FURNISHED rooms, with board, all first class.

34 WALLER-ST., NEAR TWELFTH, ONE block from Blue Island-av. cars—Wanted, four respectable young men to board in a private family. Nicely furnished rooms.

70 FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN HALSTED AND Milwaukee-av.—A few genteel boarders in an American family. Terms $5.

71 WEST ADAMS-ST., WITHIN 2 BLOCKS of Sherman House—Transient $2 per day; day board, $5 per week. Also furnished front parlor, first floor, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen.

76 HONORE-ST.—2 LARGE FRONT ROOMS, with board, in a private family; rooms furnished or unfurnished.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A NICELY FURnished room for a single gentleman, with first class board.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with board.

98 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated with first-class day board.

112 COTTAGE GROVE AV.—A NICELY-FURnished or unfurnished front room, with good board, for gent and wife.

148 FOURTH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD by the day, week or transient. Hot and cold water baths. Centre of business.

190 WEST JACKSON-ST.—BOARD AND lodging for two gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

194 BURNSIDE-ST., ONE BLOCK WEST OF State-st., between Eighteenth and Nineteenth-sts.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant, comfortable rooms.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASant room with first class board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

273 WEST LAKE-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND pleasant rooms.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE WELL furnished room, for two or three gentlemen. Also, barn for four or six horses, cheap.

313 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER HARRISON-st.—To rent, front or back parlor furnished, with board; also day boarders.

313 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with first-class board. A few table boarders accommodated. References required.

337 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FEW DAY boarders wanted in a private family. Terms reasonable.

433 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FURNISHED front room, also single room, with board, in a private family.

532 WEST MADISON-ST.—UNFURNISHED rooms with board, for gentlemen or gentlemen with their wives; also furnished rooms with board, for a few gentlemen.

609 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.—Furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen and their wives, with first-class board; also rooms for single gentlemen. References.

694 WABASH-AV.—IN NEW MARBLE front an elegant alcove room; also handsomely furnished front room, with board; references required.

711 WEST MADISON-ST.—FRONT PARlor bedroom, with board, for two persons. French family.

751 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, for gentlemen and wives, with first class table; references required.

833 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board.

1088 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Terms moderate.

1105 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM and alcove, nicely furnished, with good board, in private family.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board; references exchanged; stages pass the door.

ABERDEEN HOUSE—26, 28 AND 30 ABERdeen-st., is now open for the accommodation of permanent parties. Style of house, marble front, central to business, near Jefferson and Union Parks, one-half block from Madison-st. cars. Surroundings very pleasant, unsurpassed in the city. Parties will find at this house the comforts of a home and conveniences of a first-class hotel. Full suites of parlors on first floor, rooms in suites, and single rooms can now be secured for the summer. Best of references required and given. A. H. TODD.

A GENTLEMAN CAN FIND A PLEASANT home, with room and board, in a private family on the West Side, convenient to cars; no other boarders; terms, $7. Address B 84, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, AND NURSE GIRL in the vicinity of Fairview station, Groveland or Woodland Parks preferred. Will furnish rooms if desired. Address M 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—AN UNFURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms for self and wife with board, or contiguous to good day board. Location must be within half a mile of business centre. Would like barn room for one horse. Address with location and terms, which must not exceed $25 per month, Z 48, Tribune.

BOARD—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, WITH NICEly furnished room between May-st. and Union Park, on Washington-st. Will pay $10 to $12 per week each. References exchanged. Address B P J, 79 West Washington-st.

BOARD—IN THE COUNTRY, WITHIN 40 OR 50 miles of Chicago, by a family of three grown and three young persons, either at hotel or with private family, in pleasant locality, and on line of railroad from city. C. L. SPALDING, 21 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

BOARD WANTED—10 MINUTES WALK OF corner West Madison and Aberdeen-sts. Address C. H. C., GALES, BRO. & CO., 33 West Madison-st.

BOARD—BY A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, IN A private family, where there are no other boarders; must be on the West Side; Washington-st. preferred. Address K 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOMS, WEST of Halsted-st., by gentleman and wife; back parlor preferred; private family if possible. Address W 17, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WITH breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner, convenient to corner Madison and Halsted-sts; require good food and bed; terms must be moderate; references exchanged. Address H S, Tribune Branch office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

P. S. CONDON, BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR of brick and stone work, Room 1, 38 South Canal-st., Chicago. References—Hon. C. B. Farwell; E. S. Chesbrough, City Engineer; F. W. Gates, Esq.; Jos. A. Locke, Asst Board Pub. Works; A. S. Sherman, Esq.; Wm. Bryson, Civil Engineer.

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE AT 143 ADams-st. J. D. DERRERT.

100,000 GOOD OLD BRICK FOR SALE in lots to suit, at entrance of LaSalle st. tunnel, South Side.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES IN EXchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Also double store, 227 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 332 STATE-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—A BRICK STORE NO. 78 CANALport-av., 25x80. Apply at the building.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY, 22x100, well lighted; with power if wanted, at 73 West Washington-st. Inquire at 16 South Jefferson-st., for six days.

TO RENT—A NEW AND WELL FINISHED brick store, No. 12 State-st., between South Water and Lake-sts., 4 stories and basement. Apply to SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FINE STORE IN AVENUE HOUSE Block, Twenty second-st.; also, basement; splendid location. Rent moderate. WM. M. BAKER, 369 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, No. 48 South Water-st., near Wabash-av.; size 25x140; suitable for any wholesale business. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—3 FRONT OFFICES ON WEST Madison-st., in Thompson's Block; suitable for any light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 239 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT ON WEST MADISON-st., 25x70; light and airy; suitable for any light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 239 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN ROOM NO. 1 Welch's Building, 63 and 65 South Canal-st. Apply on premises, to KEER, DAVISON & WELCH, 63 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE 72 WEST WASHington-st., with room above 74x20, with steam elevator. Inquire of F. W. KRAUSE, basement, 76 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS OF SECOND STORY AND all of third story and basement of 651 Wabash-av.; rooms are convenient for offices, or for gentlemen and ladies; Wright's restaurant next door. Apply to E. FOWLER, 272 South Water-st.

TO RENT—OWING TO BUSINESS CHANGES, offices and rooms, furnished or unfurnished, will be rented very low for the summer, in the elegant house No. 384 Wabash-av. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, on the premises.

TO RENT—A BARN WITH FOUR STALLS and hay loft. 71 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FIRST-CLASS BOARDING house, can be rented now, $150 per month, nearly 40 rooms. Address P. O. Box 25, Hyde Park.

TO RENT—CHEAP, A GOOD STABLE AT 383 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AN UPPER FLOOR, WELL LOcated for business; also a good office and desk-room. J. E. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS FOR OFFICES or bedrooms. Apply at SHIPLEY & HARRISS' Tea House, 174 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM AT 161 WEST WASHington-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 21 RIVER-ST., IN THE centre of wholesale grocery trade. By W. B. LOOMIS & CO., 247 State-st.

TO RENT—NEW DOUBLE OR SINGLE STORE, 332 and 334 State-st.; also large basements. W. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT OFFICES IN NEW building, 320 State-st., near present Post Office; also large lofts suitable for halls or lodgerooms. W. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—A NEW STORE AND 3 LOFTS; NO. 85 Jackson-st.; finished to suit tenant; the above will be rented on valuation of 10 per cent on cost of building to good tenant. Apply to W. M. DEE, Sewer Builder, 78 Quincy-st., near Sherborn.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW BRICK DWELLING at Highwood; large lot covered with large old shade trees; near depot; trains almost hourly to Chicago; fare 14 cents, or will sell to a desirable family; $100 down; $50 a month (including interest), until paid. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 1124 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR ONE OR TWO years, a two story and basement brick house of 10 rooms, in good order, modern improvements, on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st.

FAKE & CLARK, [illegible] Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—TWO-STORY frame dwelling, No. 1285 Indiana-av., all modern conveniences; will be leased to a responsible tenant at $75 per month; can be purchased for $7,500 on easy terms. Inquire of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS ON WABASH-av., north of Sixteenth-st., all modern improvements and in fine order; good barn. Apply to W. A. JENKINS, Clifton House, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—YEARLY RENT PAID IN ADVANCE will secure a house of from 6 to 8 rooms in North Evanston, or a Gothic house in Glencoe, with the privilege of buying within the year at the present advertised prices. C. R. BROWNE, Room 13, 34 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—DWELLINGS AT $20 AND $30 PER month, on South Side and $5 for nice house in suburbs. GEO. H. RESS, southeast cor. LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, NO. 116 Throop-st.; also, stable to rent. Inquire of J. D. MAC LEOD, 120 Throop-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, located on North Dearborn-st., near Lincoln Park. Rent, $65 per month. GOLDEN & BRASHER, Real Estate and House Renting Agents, 131 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NEW FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-front residence on Wabash-av., to a first-class tenant, as a private residence, and to nine others. E. H. CUMMINGS, 202 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

TO RENT—$75 PER MONTH—11 ROOM DWELLing on Throop and Van Buren; two good barns to rent. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FINE RESIDENCE OF 12 ROOMS, with large fruit orchard, convenient to Chicago. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE, UNFURnished, to a competent party; very low rent. EDMUND G. STILES, 51 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

TO RENT—FINE BRICK DWELLING, NO. 70 Thirteenth-st., 11 rooms, modern improvements, all newly repaired. Also some nice tenements on State-st., near Thirteenth. P. RYAN, 639 State-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH PARK-AV., SIX ROOM cottage; $40 per month. Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st., good brick, $1,800. Nice 9 room house, large lot, West Side, $600 and board-owner. Elegant furnished private hotel on South Side. STORRS & WAKE, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TENEMENT ON COOLIDGE-ST., near Blue Island-av.; $9.00 per month. PHIL ALLEN, 122 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 636 WASHington-av., southwest corner of North Wood-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 6 ROOMS, GAS, water, and water closet; light and airy; suitable for housekeeping. BY WM. H. THOMPSON, 239 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—IN MILWAUKEE, SUITE OF front rooms; also, large back room, furnished. Location central and very desirable. Apply at No. 177 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, in Cottage house 593 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED SLEEPING room, suitable for two gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at 540 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, ONE or two large rooms, at 684 West Lake-st., near Union Park.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, TO GOOD parties. Board close by. 26 North Sheldon-st., east of Union Park.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, for gentleman, or gentleman and wife, $25 per month, and day board; also, good barn. 625 Burnside-st., corner of Thirty-second, half block from State-st. cars.

TO RENT—DOUBLE FRONT PARLORS, BED room, pantry and closet; water in house; rent reasonable; all new; two doors from Van Buren-st. cars. 193 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF PLEASANT FURnished or unfurnished rooms; two front rooms; at 147 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, CORNER OF DIvercey and Halsted-sts., lake view, near horse cars; free house to a man and woman without children; man must know how to take care of horses. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF COTTAGE, FOUR rooms and summer kitchen; rent $22, in advance. 182 Lytle-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY, 22x100, WELL lighted, with power if wanted, at 73 West Washington-st. Inquire at 16 South Jefferson-st., for six days.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, FOR two gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 247 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen, on first floor of brick house, 41 South Carpenter-st., one door from Washington.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR FOR SLEEPing-room; also, a good room up stairs to gentlemen. 474 Lake-st., near Union Park.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, TO gentlemen, at 112 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A suite of unfurnished front rooms at 282 Jackson-st., between Aberdeen and Centre-av.

TO RENT—1½ ABERDEEN-ST., ONE FRONT room on first floor, furnished or unfurnished, half block from cars, and one large room, dry and secure, suitable for storing furniture and household goods. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FRONT ROOMS furnished or unfurnished, at 1371 South State-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, AND FURNITURE FOR sale cheap, suitable for housekeeping. Inquire at 140 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR in suite, at 171 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, SUITABLE for three gentlemen; also back room suitable for two, at $22 and $15 per month. Apply at 52 North Peoria-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS AND CLOSETS, WITH water (perfect order), at 425 South May-st., near Twelfth.

TO RENT—LARGE WELL FURNISHED rooms, suitable for lady and gentleman or gentlemen, with or without board, at 153 South Green-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, without board at 60 Sampson-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED BEDroom. Call at 879 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom to man and wife or two gentlemen, in private family (no children), at 183 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, 72 WEST Madison-st., suitable for dwelling or business purposes. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH OR without board; also, one unfurnished front parlor, two blocks from Halsted-st., corner Peoria and Tyler. 225 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED rooms in marble front house, with all modern conveniences. Will rent at a fair price, to gentlemen only, without board. Inquire at 1165 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen. 179 Twenty-first-st., Nevada Hotel.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping for small family. Rent $25 per month. Apply at 177 Twenty-first-st. near State.

TO RENT—2 NICE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, at 75 Huron-st., two blocks from Chicago-av. cars.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SAFE, 4X5 FEET, FIRE AND BURglar proof. Apply to ASAHEL GAGE, 224 West Monroe-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—A SMALL RANGE IN GOOD REpair, but large enough for the present owner. Call at 374 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE NICEST WATER spaniels in town, at 168 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES OF AN ICE cream parlor, tables, chairs, cans, tubs, &c., at 115 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FRAME HOUSE, for removal; has all modern improvements, well built on stone foundation, has mantels, gas fixtures, &c.; must be sold immediately; house stands on Twenty-third-st., in rear of 1028 Wabash-av., where application can be made, or to FERD. W. PECK, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

F. [illegible] LOW RATES TO BUILDERS—France's combination outside blind fastener, bower and stayback. S. DAY, 70 Madison-st., Office 27.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER. ADDRESS, stating experience, references, and salary expected, J 82, Branch office, Wabash-av.

WANTED—A MAN WELL ACQUAINTED with the sash, door, and blind business, as bookkeeper and salesman. Address, with references, E 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK OF 2 OR 3 YEARS' experience at G. McPHERSON'S, 185 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY clerk; must be rapid and correct. Apply to GAGE BROTHERS & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN DRY goods salesman and bookkeeper; must have good references and speak good English. Apply to ERICKSON & AMUNDSON, 126 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A DRY GOODS and notion store. Call at 818 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER who is fully qualified to represent a first-class house with the jobbing hardware trade. None but experienced men need apply. All communications will be confidential. Address Z, Republican office, St. Louis.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RETAIL TEA salesman. Apply from 12 to 3 p. m. to-day at 390 State-st.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE, two clerks accustomed to the business. Apply at 563 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO GOOD UPHOLSTERERS. Work all year round. 466 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TUNER AND REGulator of pianos and cabinet organs; permanent situation for the right man. Apply at 769 West Washington-st., any evening of the week. I. T. SAFFORD.

WANTED—100 CARPENTERS; FETCH YOUR tools along with you. Apply to JOHN S. HEWSON at the new City Hall, or at shop, 50 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—PATTERN MAKERS BY GREENLEE, BROS. & CO., 229 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH, ONE THAT UNderstands shop work; to the right man steady employment will be given. C. C. MERRICK, 866 Indiana-av.

WANTED—2 GOOD COAT MAKERS; GOOD wages given to competent men. Apply immediately to J. H. BARRON, 665 Archer-av.

WANTED—4 FIRST-CLASS BARBERS. W. A. HETTICH, Sherman House.

WANTED—4 GOOD COAT MAKERS TO WORK in store; a good workman can get work the whole year and good wages paid. Inquire at 151 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—3 OR 4 GOOD PAPER HANGERS this morning, at Braidwood's Paper Store, 654 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A WOOD TURNER AND SCROLL sawyer or a man that can work at either; good wages. DAVID GOODWILLIE, corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD, CAREFUL JOB PRINter may secure a steady situation in the country. Call at MARDER, LUSE & CO.'S, 139 Monroe-st., to-day from 9 to 2.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CAKE BAKER. Apply at 49 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIG SADDLE AND coach pad maker, to go to Minneapolis, Minn.; a steady job and good wages. Inquire at 203 South Desplaines-st. in basement.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN A GENERAL Grant planer and flooring machine. None but a thoroughly competent man need apply; also two good frame makers. Apply at ALLEN & BARTLETT'S Planing Mills, 443 to 451 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TWO MEN WHO THOROUGHLY understand running sash, door and blind machinery. Apply at 367 and 369 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WAGONMAKER ON EXpress wagons and buggies, and blacksmith's helper, at 201 East Washington-st.

WANTED—TO LET THE PLASTERING OF the new "C. L. JENKS' Building," now ready. Carpenters wanted. By the owner, 36 Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO LET A JOB OF LATHING AT 1[illegible] Vincennes-av.; also want laborers and carpenters.

WANTED—4 GOOD CARPENTERS, AT CORner of North Clinton and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER MAY secure an excellent situation in a good store in Laramie City, with expenses paid out there, by applying to GILES, BRO. & CO., 364 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD BARBER. STEADY EMployment and first-class wages. Inquire at 3 Aberdeen-st., near Madison.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painters. Inquire at the Union Stock Yards Carriage Factory office.

WANTED—TUESDAY MORNING, 6 CARPENters at 120 and 122 Michigan-st. NORTON & SKEFFREY.

WANTED—25 GOOD CARPENTERS AND ONE teamster. Apply at Room 25 Boone Block, LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILOR, NO. 1 CUTTER, for the country. Address J. N. MAY, Tribune office.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERERS. APPLY IMMEdiately at 58 South Carpenter-st., corner Madison. G. W. PIKE & CO.

WANTED—3 NO. 1 TRIMMERS ON PRAIRIE-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WAGONMAKERS ON heavy work. Good wages and steady employment. No. 223 Cottage Grove-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR JACKSON LANSING & Saginaw Railroad; wages $2 and $2.25 per day; station work at 25 cents per yard, 500 men for Michigan Central Railroad, wages $2.75; plenty of station work at different prices; 50 woodchoppers for Michigan at $1 per cord; 50 for sawmills at $26 per month and board; also work to be had on farms, quarries, city, &c. Apply to most places. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., opposite Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Depot.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS. FREE fare; no office fees. Also, 50 saw-mill hands. Apply at Room 1, No. 5 West Lake-st., near Lake-st. bridge.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS FOR LABOR, AT 240 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to examine our new corn sheller. Shells 8 bushels per hour. Retails at $1.50, men clearing $200 monthly. KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT WHELAN'S LAUNDRY, TWO first-class shirt ironers; wages $9.00 per week. No. 1010 State-st., corner Twenty second-st.

WANTED—A SMART BOY; MUST RESIDE with his parents. Inquire at 47 Hubbard-court, up stairs.

WANTED—A MAN (COLORED PREFERRED) to drive a carriage and make himself generally useful; city references required. Apply at 361 West Washington-st.

WANTED—SOLICITOR—A GENTLEMAN OF good address can find profitable employment. Address SOLON W. PAUL, city.

WANTED—A BOY THAT WILL MAKE HIMself generally useful in a dry goods store. Apply at 505 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—20 FARM HANDS, 25 FOR SAW mills leave to-day; 200 railroad laborers; $2 per day. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS AND CHOPPERS for the Wisconsin Central; wages, $2 to $2.25 per day; company pay; no office charges. Apply to C. V. SNELL, 23 West Madison-st., Company's Agent.

WANTED—25 SWEDE, GERMAN, AND NORwegian farm hands, 5 teamsters, and 25 saw mill hands at SNELL'S office, 23 West Madison-st.

WANTED—2 CANVASSERS, GERMAN AND American, to sell pictures and mirrors on time; large demands; good pay. Apply at 295 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A SMALL ACTIVE GERMAN MAN to milk and make himself generally useful in a private house. Apply to-day between 5 and 6 o'clock at Room 5, 124 Clark-st. Good references required for honesty and capacity.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS old to act as bundle wrapper and take charge of cleaning out store. Must come well recommended as to honesty and industry; also a sales lady. Apply to HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 353 State-st.

WANTED—CASHIER; BOY TO SELL TICKets at exhibition. 22 West Madison-st. Apply this morning at 9 o'clock.

WANTED—MAN AND BOY TO DRIVE DOUble and single team. Call between 10 and 12 in rear of 13 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—AT UHLICH HOUSE, CORNER OF State and Twenty-second-sts., 5 dining room boys.

WANTED—SALESMEN, FOR CITY AND EVerywhere; $75 per month, or large commission. Apply to or address MATTISON & CO., 95 East Harrison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITER FOR A RESTaurant. Call from 7 to 8 o'clock. WASHINGTON DINING ROOMS, 179 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STOUT BOY, 14 TO 16 years old to drive a single team. Apply at 296 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OF AGE as cashier in a grocery store; must come well recommended. Apply at 469 South Canal-st.

WANTED—500 MEN TO LEAVE THIS AFTERnoon for the Northwestern Extension, Menominee, Escanaba; wages, $2; free fare and fees. Bring your baggage. HENRY HJORTH, Agent for Wolf & Carpenter, 73 West Kinzie and 95 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR THE NORTHWESTern R. R., Sparta, Wis.; free fare and fees. Bring your baggage. HENRY HJORTH, Agent for Ellis & McDowell, 73 West Kinzie and 95 East Harrison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

LOOK OUT FOR FIRE—AN ORDER FOR BABcock fire extinguisher can be purchased at low price, at 18 East Harrison-st.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western States, for universal marriage. P. O. Drawer 531.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD and second hand books and libraries. Call at or address Baldwin's Cheap Bookstore, No. 48 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—A CHILD TO BOARD NOT UNDER 15 months old. Inquire, for 2 days, at 359 Centre-av.

WANTED—A SMALL TEA STORE IN A GOOD location in Chicago. Address, stating amount of stock and fixtures, E 69 Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE, TO MOVE, ON STATE-st., near Fortieth. State price. D 35, Tribune office.

WASH AND BE CLEAN.—EXCELLENT baths can be had at PARISH'S Bathing and Shaving Parlor, No. 115 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO CONTRACT FOR 500,000 CHIcago new brick. Apply at Room 25 Boone Block, LaSalle-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF H. KARNS, who left his home on the 20th of April, and has not since been heard from; any one who will send intelligence in relation to him to his afflicted family, will confer a favor on Mrs. H. KARNS, No. 386 Twenty-third-st.

PERSONAL—ANY INFORMATION OF WM. B. McNeil, aged 24 years, will be thankfully received by his parents, 709 Hubbard-st., West Side.

PERSONAL—A LADY, WITH YOUNG CHILdren, going east by Michigan Central, on Wednesday, would pay half the fare of another lady for sake of company and assistance. Address D, 282 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL—P. F. BOWEN; SEND YOUR ADdress to No. 624 South Halsted-st., and learn something to your advantage.

PERSONAL—C. A. R.: I HAVE BEEN SICK last week. Have lost your address. Please write when and where I can see you.

JENNEVIVE, Box 345.

PERSONAL—IF ROSITA PAXMAN, WIFE of Alex. Sutherland, and Rebecca Paxman, both late of Quebec, supposed to have been some six or eight years ago in Illinois, will apply to their brother, SAMUEL PAXMAN, of Quebec, they will hear of something to their advantage.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A PIANO FOR SALE, OR WILL RENT AT $5 a month, at 41 Bay-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; good pay. At 189 Lincoln-st., near Indiana. Inquire for 3 days.

WANTED—2 EXPERIENCED GIRLS AT 408 Michigan-av., for cooking and second work.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, Scotch, or colored girl for general housework at 448 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer. Apply at 619 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work. Apply at 17 South Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO TAKE care of two children and do light housework at 42 North May-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL IN A SMALL family to assist in housework, where she will have a good home and be treated as one of the family. Address, for 3 days, O 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of 3. Apply at 1073 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO TO RIVERSIDE TO care for children and do plain sewing. The advertiser will be at Star Employment Office, 125 West Monroe-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call at 131 Aberdeen-st., between 10 and 12 this morning.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 309 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT 461 WEST MADISON-ST., A girl to do general housework in a small family.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 375 West Washington-st.; best of wages.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. APPLY at 814 West Washington-st.

WANTED—50 GIRLS IN PRIVATE AND boarding houses, and 3 sewing girls. Apply at 69 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island depot.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family; to one who understands her business and can give good references will pay good wages. 146 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small American family. Apply at 389 Orchard-st., near Belden-av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK AT 1164 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 387 West Lake-st. J. HAAG.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 1164 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 1235 INDIANA-AV., A GOOD American, German, or Scandinavian girl to do general housework; also a good second girl of same nationality.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERal housework at 214 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL for a private family; must bring good recommendations. Call at 693 Wabash-av., after 9 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND DINING room help at the Mechanics' Boarding House, n. e. cor. Michigan-av. and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 28 PARK-AV.

WANTED—200 GIRLS FOR HOTELS, RESTAUrants, laundries, boarding and private houses. Come and select your places at once. Also one pastry cook wanted for hotel; wages $8. Also restaurant order cook; wages $400. Girls wanted from the country; wages from $3 to $10 per week. 125 West Monroe-st., Star Employment office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 76 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID; wages, $4 per week. Also a competent dining room girl. Apply at 1180 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 384 MICHIGAN-AV., A COMPEtent colored cook for a private boarding house; references required.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT GIRL FOR general housework at 1168 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in a family of 4 at 104 Thirty-seventh-st. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—2 GIRLS, ONE FOR COOK, ONE for second work, at 21 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Call this afternoon at 126 Third-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR THE KITCHEN AT 718 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT UHLICH HOUSE, CORNER State and Twenty-second-sts., 5 dining room girls, 2 dish washers, and 2 pantry girls.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, family of two, work light; German preferred. 299 Twenty-fifth-st., corner Wabash av.

WANTED—10 GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRLS. Also girls for housework in city and country. MRS. THOMPSON, 1009 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. Permanent situation to one who suits. 1455 Indiana-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, AMERICAN, to take entire charge of a family of young men on a farm, doing their cooking and washing. Apply at SEAVEY'S, 366 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AND APPRENtices at 159 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SEWING GIRL TO WORK on custom pantaloons. Apply to WILLIAM BROWN, 156 South Desplaines-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SHIRT MAKERS AT NICHOLAS & WEEK'S, 159 Twenty second-st.

WANTED—4 GIRLS TO RUN SINGER SEWing machines; also 4 finishers on boys' clothing. Call at 571 South Canal-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER at 618 West Lake-st.

WANTED—OPERATOR ON GROVER & Baker Chain-stitch Sewing Machine; wages $9 per week; permanent situation to a first-class hand. Apply at once at 242 Madison-st., corner May.

WANTED—3 SEAMSTRESSES AND ONE OR two apprentices at 114 Twenty-second-st., up stairs.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON WHEELER & Wilson's machines; also button hole makers to make fine shirts. 464 Wabash-av.

WANTED—50 FIRST-CLASS CACTUS SEWERS at A. A. TURNER'S, Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GIRL TO FOLD CIRCULARS. Apply at Prussing's Vinegar Works, 341 State-st., between 8 and 9 a. m. to-day.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS IRONERS AT 21 North Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LAUNDRY WORK. Apply at 149 Twenty second-st.

WANTED—AT THE UNION PARK LAUNDRY, 636 West Lake-st., two good shirt ironers; work by the piece or day.

WANTED—LADIES IN CITY AND EVERY town, for the Golden Casket; $10 to $20 a week easily made with small capital. A. RAY, 280 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—CORNER DESPLAINES AND Twelfth-sts., Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock. Horses, wagons, and harness. JAMES BRENNAN & CO.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 TWENTY-SECond-st., have for sale a heavy horse, wagon and harness, second hand; 1 two-seated beach wagon; 2 American phaetons; top and open buggies, and the best three-spring patent-seat business wagons in the city, at prices that defy competition, for first-class work.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways, Kellogg's pony phaetons, top or open, panel or basket work, and Kimball jump seats. Also, a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also, a good line, now in stock, of our fine, light seven-eighth and three quarter top road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 225 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BAY MARE, SIX YEARS old, sired by James Wadsworth's celebrated stallion "Tuckahoe;" 1 bay mare, Hambletonian and Eclipse; 1 sorrel mare, Pilot and Morgan; 1 pair matched black mares, sired by the celebrated stallion "St. Lawrence," can trot in three minutes; 1 pair matched gray carriage horses; 1 large Messenger mare; one pony; open cheap work horses; several single drivers; large truck, and 1 light road buggy. COOK & KEELER, rear 21 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS Brown's make road wagon, weighs about 130 lbs, been used but very little, and is in first-class order, cost new, $325, will take $225 cash. COOK & KEELER, rear 21 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—AT 1290 INDIANA-AV., A GOOD phaeton buggy, suitable for one or two horses. Would exchange for a lot.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW OPEN BUGGY; price, $125; cost $175. Can be seen at C. D. WARREN & CO.'S, cor. State and Twenty fifth-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE, STRONG, AND heavy horse; weighs 1,300 pounds; splendid style, and 16 hands high; suitable for a truck horse. For sale cheap. Address or apply to JOHN J. BARGEN, 168 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BUGGY HORSE; is a good traveller, color black; stands 15½ hands high. Can be seen at 94 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—AN OPEN SECOND-HAND BUGgy, cheap, for cash only. Apply this morning. SCHWEIZER, corner Canal and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW LEATHER-TOP AND one open buggy, made to order; must be sold. 36 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—$225.00—A FINE LARGE BLOODED mare, 6 years old; weight, 1,120 lbs; dapple bay; at 512 Fulton-st. S. BURNETT.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SINGLE HARNESS, $15. Address P 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE HARNESS NEARLY NEW, and wagon with top; cheap for cash. 1069 Madison-st., up stairs.

GOOD PASTURE FOR HORSES AND CATTLE, at the well-known 400-acre pasture house of JOHN A. BROUNSTEIN, on the North Branch, 1½ miles west of Graceland; part heavily timbered, securing shade and never-failing water. Crippled horses will be attended by a practical veterinary, free, and stabled at night. Leave orders at or address, No. 125 West Lake-st. or at HOFFMAN'S Livery Stable, 22 North Clinton-st. Horses will be taken out free of charge.

WANTED—TO BUY—TWO OR THREE GOOD horses, cheap. Inquire round to 50 West Lake-st., Room 4, up stairs.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A GOOD BUSIness horse, 1,000 lbs weigh, for a business open or top wagon. Call immediately in rear 21 Congress-st. COOK & KEELER.

WANTED—50 TEAMS AT $4 PER DAY, 20 miles from Chicago. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR GOODSPEED'S PRESidential Campaign Book; the great work of the year; prospectus, post paid, 75 cents; an immense sale guaranteed. Also for my campaign charts and new maps. J. W. GOODSPEED, Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR CHROMOS of six beautiful subjects. Elegantly framed in four different styles. Published exclusively by us and sold only by agents. Send for circulars and full particulars to A. F. C. BONTE, 163 and 165 West Indiana-st. Chicago, or Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY CAN BE MADE on small capital with our two fastest selling articles in the world. Samples free. Call and examine. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, TO sell card photographs of Horace Greeley on one side of the card, and a photograph of his birth place on the other side of the card. We sell them very low by the hundred. Mailed for 20 cents. Sample sent to agents or dealers for 10 cents, stereoscopic view, get up same style, mailed for 25 cents; to agents, 20 cents. They sell, now ready and are having a rapid sale. Address LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 88 West Madison-st., Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED ASTROLOGIST, is now permanently located in Chicago, endowed with the wonderful gift of unveiling hidden mysteries of the future; she astonishes all who visit her—correctly reading the past and present. She stars are to be an unsealed book of fate in which she can read the future. All in trouble call—satisfaction given or no pay. Astrological consultation by post, letters answered by letter, enclose stamp and $2. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, 19 South Green-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE AND intelligent young man, speaking German, of 8 years' experience in the grocery trade, a situation as clerk, cashier, assistant bookkeeper, or collector in a wholesale store; the best of references can be given. Address or call on C. R. FISHER, 323 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as correspondent in some mercantile business; has had five years' Eastern experience in the book and stationery business, and can give excellent references. Address D 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has had experience in both this city and New York, desires a permanent situation as bookkeeper or assistant bookkeeper and entry clerk; is good and rapid penman; able to furnish best city references, and not afraid of work. Address J. H., 21 East Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE drug house, at the counter preferred, by a sober, industrious man, having some knowledge of the business; permanent situation more of an object than salary. Address for one week D M, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY a competent accountant; nine years' experience; first-class recommendations; also good city references. Address U 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, with several years' experience, as salesman in a general merchandise business; can give best city references. Address P 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, who has had three years' experience in the tobacco and cigar business; will work as clerk or porter in any kind of business. Address T, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE young man thoroughly posted in the English and Scandinavian languages, and some German; experienced in the hardware trade, bookkeeping, correspondence, etc.; good references. Address A M, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—A SWEDE THAT thoroughly understands the business of driving, as coachman in a private family. Satisfaction given or no pay required. Address M 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A competent German; good references. Address O 62, Tribune Branch office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN ON time keeper, by an Eastern man; has had 10 years' experience on streets, railroads, etc.; not afraid of work; go anywhere. Address L 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced barkeeper. Can give good references. No objections to country. Address U 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, German, in a cheese factory or dairy. Inquire at 1371 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, German, with first class city references. Please address V 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced young man, in a retail grocery, or flour and feed store; a man not afraid to work; references given. Address, E 19, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS girl as cook in a private family. Address I Q 2, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY two German and five Scandinavian girls at Mrs. GODER'S Employment Room for ladies, 94 Schiller-st., near Sedgwick.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman to do general housework in a small family, or to do second work. Apply at 461 Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a private family; references given. 299 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Please call at 25 Alexander-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl as cook in a first class private family; laundry work preferred. Apply at Woman's Home.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in a small private family. Apply at No. 77 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook in a private family; best of references given if required. Call or address M C, 124 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a small family. Apply at No. 499, corner Clinton and Taylor-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GOOD GIRLS; one to do cooking, and the other to do second work, in a private family. Call for two days at 289 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN a quiet family by a good girl, willing and obliging. Good references. Address A S, 181 North Desplaines-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS to do general housework and second work. Apply at 503 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RELIABLE girls, one as cook, the other as second girl; best of references can be given. Please call at 177 Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART DINing-room girl, who has worked in the leading hotel, Milwaukee; references from the proprietors. Call at 177 Ohio-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO sewing and light second work in a private family; can furnish a machine if required. Please address A 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl in a private family, as seamstress or to do light housework and sew. Apply 757 West Lake-st. Best references given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do plain sewing in a private family; will furnish the Singer machine. Address M S, 41 O'Brien-st.

SITUATION WANTED—SEAMSTRESS—A first class dressmaker will go by the day or week, cut and fit to order, and trim in the best style. 134 South Green-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN woman (middle-aged), as housekeeper in some good family; understands housekeeping thoroughly. 176 West Monroe-st. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced person to travel with an invalid, either in this country or abroad. Can be seen at 94 Ashland-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PERSON WITH $200 OR $300 TO BUY HALF interest in a well-established ladies' furnishing and dressmaking store. Cheap rent. Address K 34, Tribune office.

A RESTAURANT FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOOD location, cheap rent, doing good business. 6 Hubbard-court, between State-st. and Wabash-av.

A PORK HOUSE IN HANNIBAL, MO., WITH modern facilities for slaughtering and packing 700 hogs per day, for sale, on accommodating terms, or exchange for Chicago property. Address A. J. STILLWELL, owner, at Hannibal, Mo.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS FOR SALE; NONE better; dry goods and groceries; doing a heavy trade; best location in the city of Elgin, Ill. Address M. & J. McNEIL, Elgin, Ill.

A DRUG STORE FOR SALE, ABOUT FIFTY miles from Chicago; doing a business of $600 per month. Easy terms. For particulars apply to LORD, SMITH & CO., wholesale druggists, Chicago.

A GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR SALE—A first class billiard saloon, with three years' lease to keep bar-room. Address V 36, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT AN OLD-ESTAblished stand in Peru, Ill. Amount of stock, $3,000. Address CRONISE & MOORE, Peru, Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, NEAR CHICAGO; cash trade; small stock; good location. For particulars address Box 158, Leland, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—The Summit House, Marquette, L. S., Michigan, one of the largest hotels on the lakes, complete in all its appointments; upright, 25x81, wing 23x51; 3 stories besides basement, commanding one of the best views of the harbor and surrounding city of any hotel in the place. Water and gas already in house and can be conveyed to any part of the house at small expense. Entirely new and both lower stories well furnished; ready to open in the spring of '72; is situated on the corner of Front and Rock streets; attached to the hotel is a barn and carriage house, 26x70, with cellar. This valuable property is for sale on terms that offer an inducement to an enterprising and thorough going man of moderate means, asking price with being cheap at $18,000. We will sell this property for $2,000 cash down, and the remainder on time that will suit the purchaser. If not sold by June 1, the above property will be for rent. For full particulars and draft of building, address, or call on A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner Market and Monroe-sts.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE; doing a good business. Address the proprietor, F. WEBER, Kankakee, Ill.

HOTEL, BAR AND BILLIARD ROOM FOR sale on easy terms. Ill health motive for selling. A rare chance for right party. Apply, in right name, A 55, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE FINEST DRUG AND BOOK stores in Indiana for sale, situated in a live business and manufacturing town on the P., Ft. W. & C. R.R., 120 miles east of Chicago; store elegantly furnished; trade well established; doing an excellent business; sales 1871 over $21,000; capital required, $2,000 to $4,000; reasons for selling will not be questioned when learned. For particulars, address STAR, Pierceton, Kosciusko County, Indiana.

ONE OF THE BEST FAMILY GROCERY stores on the West Side for sale. All first-class trade and doing a good business; long lease and low rent; stock all new and in good order; $300 bonus required. No party need apply unless commanding the ready cash. For particulars apply to 499 West Madison-st.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF A CONfectionery and ice cream saloon for sale. 238 West Lake-st.

$125 BUYS THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a neat and good paying cigar stand, located in a first-class sample room. Address A 58, Tribune office.

$500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN $1,000 stock, with business clearing $300 monthly; no bonus asked. 84 West Washington-st., Room 4.

$5,000 WILL PURCHASE A FIRST-class drug store, second to none in the State. Call on or address JOHN McKINNEY, Sturgeon Bay, Door County, Wis.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE with modern improvements, on West Side preferred; references exchanged. Address V 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED COTtage by a gentleman and wife who will guarantee the best of care of the property; location desired, between Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth-sts., east of State-st. Address for 2 days, stating location, price and conveniences, K 80, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED front room, with alcove, or two smaller rooms connected, tastefully furnished, with or without board, for a gentleman and wife, in vicinity of Twenty-second-st. on South Side or Union Park on West Side. Address, stating location and terms, NEW YORK, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX or seven rooms for a family of three. Terms must be reasonable. Inquire or address THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 284 Michigan-av., corner Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, BY A responsible, prompt-paying, permanent tenant, a nice, comfortable house with modern conveniences, brick or stone, water-closet, gas, etc. First-class references furnished. Address, with price, F H, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WISH TO RENT FOUR or five rooms, or a small cottage, on West Side, from a party who wants first-class painting or calcimining done. Address HOUSE PAINTER, 11 North Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$1,000 OF AMPLY secured second mortgage paper, bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, for more property in or near the city, suitable for subdivision. Will assume part encumbrance. Address V 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS Phelan & Collender billiard table, a team of fast horses and new harness, a very fine buggy and a farm of 160 acres, in Iowa, the balance of a fine assortment of [illegible] and [illegible] worth of trees and nursery stock. THOMAS PETERSON, 604 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO TRADE NOTES FOR $1,000 SEcured by trust deed, as first payment for a house and lot worth about $3,000. Apply at 24 West Washington-st., Room 4.

POLITICAL.

Voorhees Creates a Sensation in the National House of Representatives.

He Indulges in a Stump Speech in Defence of Grant's Administration.

Large and Enthusiastic Greeley Ratification Meeting in Buffalo.

How the Democratic Press of Illinois Stand Toward the Cincinnati Nominations.

Dan Voorhees Creates a Sensation in the House of Representatives—The Indiana Congressman Delivers a Fervid Stump Speech in Favor of the Present Administration.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—For some time it has been whispered about here that Grant had substantial reasons for believing that, in case the Presidential contest was confined to himself and Greeley, he would receive a larger portion of the Democratic vote. In connection with these intimations the name of Dan Voorhees was freely used, and mysterious visits of the Indiana Congressman to the White House were alluded to as liable to be productive of something sensational when the proper time should arrive. Several Democratic Senators prophesied that Voorhees would shortly make a speech wherein would be developed sufficient to substantiate whatever rumor had set afloat connecting his name with that of the Executive. Correspondents here, to whom these intimations came thick and fast, eagerly sought out Voorhees, to learn if there were any truth in these apparently wild stories. To all such inquiries he returned a negative response, more than emphatic enough to deny what was in the first instance so incredible, and few journalists had the hardihood to encourage any further suspicions in this quarter. Those, however, who believed in the rumor from the first still stuck to their statements, and asserted that before Congress adjourned Voorhees would take occasion to make a speech wherein the Democracy would be advised to stand by Grant as between the latter and Greeley. These predictions were fulfilled in a surprisingly faithful manner to-day. Taking advantage of a paragraph which appeared in the Administration organ here this morning, to the effect that all the Indiana Democratic Congressmen were in favor of embracing Greeley, except Voorhees, and he was halting and indecisive, Voorhees took the floor for what he called a personal explanation. Opening with a glowing and egotistical eulogy upon the consistency and importance of his own public services, he proceeded to make a bitter personal onslaught on Greeley, with especial reference to the connection of the latter with the war of the rebellion, and legislation subsequently adopted towards the Southern States. Had he stopped here, it is generally conceded that Voorhees would have succeeded in inflicting considerable damage on Greeley's candidature at Baltimore, but this personal explanation had an ulterior purpose. Voorhees then proceeded to institute a comparison, from a Democratic standpoint, between Grant and Greeley, with such fulsome praise for the former as to draw forth enthusiastic applause from Grant Republicans. At this point the Democratic members Roosevelt and Steward, struggled to get the floor. One raised a point of order, that a Grant speech was not a personal explanation, while from several quarters cries went up of "Sold out," and "Price paid at the White House." Pale as death, Voorhees continued, in spite of interruption, although the uproar and tumult on both sides of the chamber almost drowned his utterances. Roosevelt shouted from his seat that the whole thing was a put up job, and the speech was bought and paid for, while Randall shook his finger in Voorhee's face, telling him he knew he was but carrying out the White House programme. The House did not fully recover from the effect of this remarkable speech all day. Democratic members particularly deserted their seats, while nobody took any interest in business. The disposition seemed to be to discuss Voorhees' speech, its significance, and effect, and the motives which inspired it. Republican members facetiously observed that this was the first Grant campaign meeting of the season, with a first-class Democrat for orator of the occasion. Democrats, however, discussed the matter in a far different spirit, and appeared to feel the full force of that pregnant remark of Senator Trumbull's some time since, that the Cincinnati nominations had split the Democratic as well as Republican party, and that a new party had come into existence. Among his own associates, Voorhees is less applauded than condemned. Those most charitably inclined, say that his speech was made to head off the increasing Greeley strength in the Southern States. Others go much further, and say Voorhees has already realized his reward of to-day's action in ways that bring more profit than honor. These latter speak of the mysterious intimacy between Voorhees and Secretary Robeson, and also of the claims which the former is pushing in various departments for clients, wherein large fees are concerned. In this connection it will be remembered that Voorhees was appointed a member of the Robeson Investigating Committee, and he wrote a letter declining to serve because of intended absence from Washington on important private business. It is an established fact that while this Committee was pursuing its investigations Voorhees was present in the city nearly, if not quite all, the time. In his speech to-day Voorhees also said he had not visited the White House for three years. Dozens of reliable witnesses on every hand say they can prove he has been there within as many weeks. But aside from all this personal gossip and statement, Southern members, both Representatives and in private capacity, are especially denunciatory of Voorhees. They state that if his speech was designed to affect Southern sentiment toward Greeley it was a piece of uncalled-for impertinence. They claim to have intelligence enough to decide what is best for their interest, without being advised by Northern Democratic corruptionists. They do not think the history of their section shows such poverty of political advisers and statesmen that at this late day they will be obliged to resort to any Indiana oracle to teach them what they shall do.

Illinois Republican County Conventions.

CAMBRIDGE, Ill., May 13.—The Republican Convention of Henry County, held in the interest of Ulysses S. Grant and George Wait for President, and Lieutenant Governor respectively, was held to-day. Out of twenty-four towns, comprising this county, only ten were represented, and those only by partial delegations. The call was for seventy-one delegates. Twenty-seven put in an appearance. Of course this little handful of twenty-seven Grant men instructed for Grant, and that fact will go to the world. Among the delegates were the Postmasters, United States Assessor and other interested parties of the district. Every one of these office-holders were and are yet among the principal members of the old Democratic party. Not one of them was able to go to the war, but they are all howling now because Horace Greeley did not go, and they all utterly abhor the idea of the Democracy wrangling with the Liberal Republicans in the State Convention, and duly instructed them to turn a cold shoulder to the expressed wishes of the Swedes, who, in this county alone, are able to poll several hundred votes. They will not all be for Ulysses this time.

ALTON, Ill., May 13.—The Madison County (Ill.) Republican Convention met at Edwardsville on Saturday. Eleven delegates were elected to the State Convention. The Convention was unanimously in favor of Oglesby for Governor, and expressed a preference for Colonel Harlow for Secretary of State and General Lippincott for Auditor. Strong resolutions were passed indorsing the Administration and pledging the Republican party of Madison County to the support of the Philadelphia nominee for President. The proceedings were harmonious and enthusiastic.

Greeley Ratification Meeting in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, May 13.—The Liberal Republicans held a large and enthusiastic meeting here to-night to ratify the Cincinnati nominations. St. James Hall was filled to its utmost capacity. R. C. Woodruff, a personal friend of Horace Greeley, presided, with a large number of Vice Presidents. Speeches were made by William Dorsheimer, late United States District Attorney for Western New York, and James M. Humphrey, late Democratic member of Congress from this District.

Tennessee Republican State Convention.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 13.—The Republican State Convention meets in this city next Wednesday. It will nominate a candidate for Governor, appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and take steps to put a Presidential Electoral ticket in the field. The prominent aspirants for the Gubernatorial nomination are Horace Maynard, Thos. Caldwell, and A. A. Freeman.

Liberal Republican Ratification Meeting at Carlinville, Ill.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., May 11.—A grand ratification meeting in honor of Greeley and Brown was held here to-night. Governor Palmer and Colonel James H. Matheny, of Springfield, addressed the crowd. The large Court House was crowded, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Cannons were fired, and there was a fine display of fireworks. The home of Governor Palmer sends greeting to the Liberals everywhere.

The Democratic Press of Illinois and the Cincinnati Ticket.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 13.—To-morrow the *State Register* will publish a list of forty-four Democratic Illinois newspapers that support Greeley and Brown, and three that advocate a straight Democratic ticket at Baltimore. There remain twenty-nine Democratic newspapers in the State, not heard from. The Illinois Democracy are for Greeley and Brown. Daily important accessions from the regular Republican organization are reported from all parts of the State.

Miscellaneous.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 13.—The Democratic State Central Committee will meet here on Wednesday next, for the purpose of calling a State Convention.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The National Union League of America will meet at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock. The meeting will be an important one, and will be filled with an attendance from all parts of the country.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 13.—The report telegraphed from here on Saturday night that Colonel VanHorn, editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, made a speech indorsing Greeley and Brown is false. No such speech was made. The report was evidently telegraphed for a malicious purpose. The *Journal of Commerce* will contain a leading editorial to-morrow looking to the co-operation of the Confederate element with the Republican party on a basis of the position of Longstreet and Mosby. It foreshadows an important movement in Missouri.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The anniversary meeting of the Tammany Society was held this evening, when the officers elected some time ago were installed. Grand Sachem Schell delivered an address.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Billiards.

DEERY AND PARKER VS. GARNIER AND RHINES.

Parker and Deery are prompt in replying to the challenge of Garnier and Rhines, which was published yesterday morning. They accept all the propositions as to game, stake, and table, and have deposited their money with a stakeholder. The only point upon which a disagreement can possibly arise is the date on which the game will be played. The following is the reply to the challenge:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In response to the challenge signed by Albert Garnier and Henry Rhines, which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of this morning, allow us to state that we accept the principal conditions therein set forth. We agree to play them a four-handed match game of French billiards, 500 points, for $250 a side, play or pay, upon an Emanuel Brunswick 5x10 carom table, with 2½ balls, the game to be played one week from next Saturday evening, May 25. We would suggest that two gentlemen who understand such matters be requested to select a suitable hall wherein to play, and make all necessary arrangements for the game. Of these we will name one, and the challenging party the other. We would stipulate, however, that the receipts from the sale of tickets, after all expenses shall have been paid, shall go to the winners. We have this day deposited $250 in the hands of Mr. George Hankins, No. 12 West Randolph street, and name him as the final stakeholder in the match. We seek no further newspaper notoriety. If Messrs. Garnier and Rhines mean business, let them call on Mr. Hankins.
FRANK PARKER.
JOHN DEERY.
CHICAGO, May 13.

A REMARKABLE RUN.

Mr. Charles Jacobs, proprietor of the United States Hotel, Cottage Grove, who professes to be only an amateur billiardist, rolled up the remarkable run of 1,524 points at the four-ball game, on Monday evening. Over 800 points were made outside of the "jaw."

The Turf.

THE NASHVILLE MEETING.

NASHVILLE, May 13.—The spring meeting of the Blood Horse Association Course opened to-day with two races. The weather was fine, the track in good condition, and the attendance large. The first race, Agreed Stake, for four-year olds, play or pay, entrance $50, purse $400, mile heats.

Double Out	1	1
H. C. Richland	3	3
Repeater	2	2
Brown Dick	4	dist.

Time—1:50, 1:47¼.

Second race, Cumberland Stake, for three-year-olds, mile heats; purse $400, $50 entrance:

Eland	1	1
Tallulah	2	2
Jennie McKinzie	3	3
Mignette	4	4

Time—1:47½, 1:46¼.

POSTPONED.

JOLIET, Ill., May 13.—By reason of the Jackson, (Mich.) races being advertised to commence on the 28th day of June, and continue four days, Mr. W. E. Henry has changed the date of his races here, so that they will commence here on the 18th instead of the 26th day of June as heretofore announced, and continue four days. The change was made to accommodate gentlemen with horses, especially in Chicago, that wished to attend both races.

THE LEXINGTON, KY., RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 13.—Unusual interest was manifested in the races here to-day. The magnificent arrangements which had been made by the Association in preparation for this meeting, in addition to the prospect of very fine racing, attracted an immense crowd of spectators, the largest, it is said, that has been seen on this course for many years. The weather was fine, but the track was deep in dust. There were two races, the first one of two-mile heats, which was hotly contested, and gave immense satisfaction. The second was a dash of one mile and a half, won easily by Planetarium. The following is the result of the day's race:

FIRST RACE—TWO-MILE HEATS.

A. Buford's b. f. Hollywood, dam Miriam, by imp. Glencoe	1	1
Wm. Cottrell's ch. f. Sauce-box, by Star Davis, dam Skedaddle, by imp. Yorkshire	2	2
John Harper's ch. c. Express, by Endorser, dam Nantura, by Brawner's Eclipse	3	3

Time—3:41½; 3:39¼.

Second race, sweepstakes, for 3 year olds, mile and a half dash, $300; entrance, $100, and forfeit of $500 added:

Ward & Boyd's b. f. Planetarium, by Planet, dam Mollie Hambleton, by imported Knight of St. George	1
Robinson & Morgan's, b. r. f., Bazaine, by Asteroid, dam Laura White, by imported Glencoe	2
H. P. McGrath's, b. f. Jury, by Lexington, dam Roxana, by imported Chesterfield	3
Buford's c. h. F. Mallia, by Marion, dam by Revenue	0

Time—2:44.

In to-morrow's races there are four entries for the first, which is one of mile heats, and five in the second, which is a dash of a mile and a quarter. The race on Saturday will be unexampled in the history of American racing. In the three mile dash, Wooly Stake, eight horses will start. McGrath's Susan and Buford's Hollywood, the winner of yesterday; Grimstead Hilderisk, a War-Dance mare; Harper's Longfellow; Thomas' S. Tallaria, Reynold's Metalla, and Stanhope's Frogtown. Longfellow is in superb order, but the rival turfmen of John Harper are determined to prove that not even Longfellow can long hold the lead at the Lexington Course. Such an unprecedented list will attract even a larger crowd than assembled yesterday, and on that account a special train will leave Louisville, and another will leave Covington on Saturday morning and will return to these cities, stopping at all way stations for the race the same day. It is announced that Longfellow will stretch his limbs in a dash of a mile and a half on Wednesday.

Base Ball.

PRACTICE GAME THIS AFTERNOON.

The Ætnas will play a practice game this afternoon, at the corner of Laflin and Jackson streets, with a strong picked nine. They have dispensed with the services of Mr. Lex, and secured Pinkham to pitch for them this season. Pinkham was telegraphed to last evening, to come on, and replied that he would be here in a day or two.

ANOTHER SLAUGHTER.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—The Athletics, of this city, to-day administered a fearful drubbing to the much-vaunted Haymakers, of Troy, defeating them by a score of 25 to 5. There is still hope for Wood's boys, however, for during the two seasons he commanded at Chicago, he made bad beginnings, but succeeded admirably later in the year.

Miscellaneous.

THE SHOOTERS OF PIGEONS.

A few members of the Prairie Shooting Club met in the parlors of Mr. Charles Kern, on Wabash avenue, last evening, with the intention of transacting important business. It was found, however, that there was not a quorum present, and the meeting was adjourned until next Monday evening, when it will be held at the same place, and the officers of the club for the coming year elected.

—Two of the best amateur shots in the city are to contest a match of 50 single and 25 double rises at the Prairie Club Grounds, Dexter Park, to-morrow noon, the stake being $100 a side. There will be plenty of birds for all who may wish to shoot after the match.

LACROSSE.

A special meeting of the Chicago Lacrosse Club will be held at No. 185 West Washington street, at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening. A full attendance of members is desired.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Central Iowa District Fair has been located at Council Bluffs, to be held Sept. 16 to 19.

—The propeller Michigan arrived at Port Colborne on Sunday, leaking badly, caused by ice.

—Judge T. Heard, of New Orleans, yesterday, rendered a decision restoring the confiscated property of the late John Slidell to the heirs of deceased.

—A despatch from Scranton says the Moosic powder mill, at Gibsonburg, Luzerne County, Pa., exploded yesterday morning. The woods for miles around are on fire.

—Hon. George M. Brooks having qualified as Judge of Probate in Middlesex County, Mass., has forwarded his resignation as a member of Congress from the Seventh District of that State.

—On Saturday afternoon, as a young man, named Peter Estas, was driving through Neenah, Wis., his horses took fright and ran away, throwing him out, when the wagon ran over him, killing him instantly.

—John Calhoun, an old citizen of Keithsburg, Ill., was drowned on Sunday afternoon by the capsizing of a boat in which he and his wife had been out riding. The accident was witnessed by a number of citizens, and, though every effort was made to rescue them, only the woman was saved. His efforts to save his wife were the probable cause of losing his own life, as he was a good swimmer.

—The body of an unknown man, having been in the water but a short time, was found in the Mississippi River on Saturday night, a few miles below Lansing, Iowa. It is supposed that he was the victim of foul play, though no marks of violence are visible. It is reported that two more dead bodies were found yesterday morning below Lansing, but are, as yet, not identified.

The Breaks in the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—The break in the Erie Canal at Big Nose is more serious than first reported. Three hundred feet, of twelve feet average depth, is carried away. Six hundred men and three hundred teams are at work, and it is expected that the breach will be repaired by the 20th instant. A breach occurred last night on the sixteen mile level, carrying away 20 feet by 20 in depth, near Connor's bridge.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, May 13.—PASSED UP—Propellers Philadelphia, Hackett, Roanoke, Maine, Pacific, Fay; schooners Osborne, Garibaldi, F. D. Barker, D. P. Rhodes.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers Annie Young, Alaska, Rocket; schooners Negaunee, Pathfinder, J. E. Bentley, Ayr, Mecker, Kenosha.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, May 13—Evening—PASSED DOWN—Propeller Pringle; schooners John Wilber, Carlingford, Wm. Grandy, Middlesex, Southwest.

PASSED UP—Propellers Oronteo, Mayflower; bark Bessie Barwick; schooners George Worthington, Hawes, Queen Neshoto, Barker, Golden Fleece, Rebecca, Sarah Jane.

WIND—Northeast.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm; double extra, $7.25@7.50; lowest choice treble extra, $8.00@10.00. Corn advanced; mixed and yellow, 72@73c; white, 73@74c. Oats firmer, 52@55c. Bran quiet at $1.40.

HAY—Prime, $32.00; choice, $35.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, [illegible]. Bacon scarce and firm at [illegible]; sugar cured hams, choice, 11@11½c. Lard—Choice scarce; poor, dull; tierces, packers', 9c; refined, 9½@10c; keg, kettle rendered, 10½c; refined, 11c.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; interior, good to fully fair, 9@9½c; prime, 9¾@10c. Molasses—Receipts small; inferior [illegible]. Coffee [illegible].

MONETARY—Sterling 25; sight, ½ premium. Gold, 113¾.

COTTON—Firm; sales 1,700 bales; good ordinary, [illegible]; low middlings, 21½; middlings, 22¾c. Receipts, 1,317 bales. Exports—Liverpool, [illegible]; Barcelona, 280 bales; Mobile, 2 bales. Stock, 74,588.

WHISKEY—Dull at 90@95c.

THE STRIKES.

Demonstrations of the Artisans for a Reduction of the Hours of Labor.

The Movement Extending Over America and Europe.

Condition of Affairs in Chicago—Strength of the Trades Unions.

Strike of the New York Carpenters and Joiners Yesterday.

Employers Determined Not to Accede to the Demands of the Workingmen.

The Mining Troubles at Superior Becoming Serious.

In Chicago.

It is about three years since the Eight Hour law was passed. Immediately after its passage strenuous efforts were made by artisans in the various branches of labor to bring capitalists to their terms, and compel them to pay for a day's work of eight hours what they had been accustomed to pay for a day's work of ten hours. The efforts were not anywhere attended with success. From that time until the present the question has been only locally agitated. Recently the Labor Unions, having gathered strength and courage from increased numbers, more perfect organization, and wider affiliations, have renewed their assaults upon capital with renewed vigor. Some of them in the West have struck for the reduced time, and, in some cases, have succeeded. Their requests have been granted, probably, under silent protest, and with the intention of having the matter properly adjusted when capital is less in need of labor, and Unions are less vigilant and obstreperous. The relations of capital and labor are subject to universal rules, and cannot be permanently affected by strikes, no matter how well planned and executed.

It is not apparent that the laborers who are lending their skill and energy to rebuild Chicago, are an injured class of citizens. They receive, in all cases, the average of wages paid throughout the country, and in several important branches of labor, more than the average. Wherever their trade admits of a distinction in skill, they are generally so recompensed. It is hardly probable that without outside stimulus, the artisans of the city would have been aware that they had any wrongs to be righted. But the Labor Unions are coextensive with this country. There is generally an Eastern head-centre, with provincial affiliations. Matters are carefully systematized, and the ramifications are complete. From all the headquarters there has gone forth the cry of dissatisfaction, and from several of them a fiat has been issued requiring co-operation for the production of a certain result.

THE CARPENTERS.

Carpenters receive as a daily stipend, all the way from $2.75 to $3.75. Skilful workmen are sure of $3.50 at any rate, and can always have work when they want it. What are called by the craft "red-hatchet carpenters," common workmen, are numerous in the city, and many of them are unemployed. The number of carpenters in Chicago at present is variously estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000. The skilful workmen nearly all belong to a co-operative society of English origin. The poorer craftsmen are mostly without the pale of Unions. It is not probable that more than half of the men of this trade in the city belong to protective associations. The good men being always sure of plenty of work at reasonable wages, are not disposed to be troublesome. A strike, if such a thing is contemplated among them, would not carry with it any persons outside of the Unions, and would only be for eight hours a day and the same recompense. It is difficult to get at the sentiment of the carpenters. They are shy in talking to the bosses, and as for a reporter, there is no possibility of his extracting anything from them.

THE BRICKLAYERS.

There are in the city, perhaps, 3,000 bricklayers. A few would place the number less, and some would say that there were a good many more. Probably three-fourths of them belong to the Union which has in Chicago three lodges—one German, and two American. They are well organized, eager to accomplish their purpose, and noisy and talkative among themselves. They are well paid, receiving from $4.50 to $5.50. All workmen of ordinary ability are paid $5 per day. Those paid less are mere common workmen. To a few of the best, $5.50, and even, in a few instances, $6 is paid. The bricklayers are supposed to be the backbone of the present difficulty. They are extraordinarily earnest and aggressive. They have been proselyting right and left. Whenever a new workman came upon a building where there were Union men, they have been accustomed to inquire into his affairs, and, if he was not a Union man, their influence has been such with the boss, that the man had to be discharged. All the workmen of this craft are uncommonly reticent about what they intend to do. It is suspected that they expect, by a show of numbers and strength, to intimidate the non-Union men, and prevent any further influx of labor during the rebuilding of the city. If they go so far as to strike, it will be only for eight hours, and the same *per diem*.

THE PLASTERERS.

The plasterers in the city number perhaps 2,000. They have a Union, which has probably within its pale 1,800 of these. Their wages are high, on the theory that they have to lie idle a large part of the year. A few weeks ago they struck for $5 a day, and the bosses acceded to the demand without a murmur. This must be considered an excellent stipend while the city is rebuilding, as their work will continue late into the fall, and probably through a portion of the winter. We are not able to learn that there is much discontent among the plasterers. They certainly seem to be doing quite as well as any of their brethren of other trades. They may parade to-morrow, but there it is likely with them the matter will end. There is little talk among them, and they seem generally inclined to let well enough alone.

THE PAINTERS.

The painters in this city number about two thousand. Not more than five hundred of them belong to their Union, and these are not disposed to be violent or unreasonable. Their work is limited by the seasons, but this does not seem to have been considered in their wages, as they receive only from $3 to $3.50 per day. They are a quiet set of men, and, like *Sam Gerridge*, they work and don't "owl" about it. They will not make a great show in to-morrow's procession.

OTHER TRADES.

The stone-cutters of Chicago would make a small army of three or four thousand men. Probably this is a small estimate. They are receiving $4 per day, are peaceable, quiet, and industrious, and not inclined to seek an uncertain advantage by means of a strike. They are a very valuable and necessary class of citizens at the present time, and if they should persist in refraining from labor, their places could not easily be supplied. In the work of rebuilding the city, gas-fitters and plumbers play an important part. The first receive $3.50 per day, and the latter $5. The work of glazing is principally done by painters. The brick yards probably give employment to two or three thousand men, at wages a little above those of common laborers. Besides the classes named, many hundreds, perhaps thousands, are employed as roofers, and in various details of the work of reconstruction in position somewhat above that of the common laborer. The total number of citizens engaged in rebuilding the city is estimated by good judges at from twenty-five to thirty thousand. To these must be added twenty or twenty-five thousand common laborers, and we have a mighty host of at least fifty thousand able-bodied men engaged in the work of restoring the former greatness of Chicago. No one can deny that to maintain a kindly feeling among this mass of men is a most desirable object.

WHAT THE BOSSES WILL DO.

From a comprehensive talk with many of the employers, we are able to state authoritatively that they will stand their ground, not yielding a single point. They have reviewed the whole field, considered all the possibilities, and probabilities, and deliberately made up their minds to squarely meet the issue. There is no doubt that they will have the sympathy of men of means and intelligence everywhere. They will have the sympathy of the owners of all corporations, and of that greatest of all moral powers of modern times, the press. The press of Chicago has but to say the word, and in ten days there would be enough workmen here to supply the places of all those who unwisely choose to throw up the good positions they are holding. And this course would not be pursued because the owners, or the corporations, or the press are the enemies of labor, but because there is not, never has been, and never will be, a person in the world, who is not a day laborer, who approves of strikes in the abstract. Men of good sense, unbiased by personal feeling, recognize the fact that there are legitimate ways of righting all wrongs, and that the cessation of labor *en masse*, by any class of workmen, especially at critical periods, is a detriment to the public interest, and redounds to the good of no one.

THE PARADE.

The parade will undoubtedly come off to-morrow as announced. The bands have been engaged, and transparencies will be shown in bewildering profusion. The 30,000 expected will not appear, but even if there are 10,000 in procession, it will make a goodly showing, and the heads of the leaders will be turned. If the parade leads to no further overt act, everybody will be glad that it occurred. The demonstration will then be harmless. If it stimulates ill-feeling or cultivates vain glory in those who participate, all good citizens will regret that it occurred, and there can be no hesitation in saying that it will react unfavorably upon the excellent artisans of Chicago. As for the matter of wages, they are as high now as they are likely to be, and a reduction of the hours of labor is not for the present to be thought of. The following is the

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Platoon of Police.
Carriages containing invited guests.
Grand Marshal.
Music.

FIRST DIVISION.
Stone Cutters, forming on Washington street, right resting on Halsted.

SECOND DIVISION.
Music.
Horse Shoers, forming on Madison street, right resting on Halsted.

THIRD DIVISION.
Music.
Plasterers, forming on Monroe street, right resting on Halsted.

FOURTH DIVISION.
Music.
Carpenters and Joiners, forming on Adams street, right resting on Halsted.

FIFTH DIVISION.
Music.
Painters, forming on Jackson street, right resting on Halsted.

SIXTH DIVISION.
Music.
Lathers, forming on Van Buren street, right resting on Halsted.

SEVENTH DIVISION.
Music.
Bricklayers, forming on Harrison street, right resting on Halsted.

THE ROUTE.

The route of the procession will be as follows: South on Halsted to Eighteenth street, east on Eighteenth to Wabash avenue, north on Wabash avenue to Twelfth street, west on Twelfth to Clark, north on Clark to Randolph, west on Randolph to LaSalle, north on LaSalle to Indiana, east on Indiana to Clark, north on Clark to Chicago avenue, west on the avenue to Market street, south on Market to Indiana, west on Indiana to Halsted, south on Halsted to Washington, west on Washington to Throop, south on Throop to the place of meeting.

Mr. Dunn, of the bricklayers, was elected Grand Marshal of the day, and Mr. Nye, of the carpenters, Assistant Grand Marshal. The procession will start promptly at 10 o'clock. Divisions not set down above will be assigned places on application to the Marshals.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.

All carpenters belonging to the different Unions are requested to meet at their respective Lodges on Wednesday, at 8 o'clock a. m., sharp, and then march to the Lodge of Union No. 1, and from there to their respective place in line. Also a cordial invitation is tendered to all carpenters in the city, not belonging to the Unions, to fall in under the banner of their brothers in trade, and receive the friendship that is held for you. By order of THE COMMITTEE.

In New York.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The carpenters and joiners of New York began their strike this morning, their demand being for $3.50 per day for eight hours' work, instead of ten hours, as heretofore. So much building is proceeding at this season that many master carpenters are threatened with a dead-lock, and about fifteen of them yielded to the workmen without resistance. Those employers, who are working on contracts, seem determined to hold out, as to accede would result in considerable loss. The strikers met to-day at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. Nearly eight hundred men assembled as early as 8 o'clock. Over the doorway was displayed a banner of the order—a white flag trimmed with gold lace, on one side of which is painted a carpenter at his bench, with the motto "By industry we thrive." The other side bears a representation of carpenters' tools, and the motto "He only that perseveres shall be successful." The work of enrolling new members was continued throughout the morning, during which over a hundred men were admitted to the order. Mr. Minchell, of the Amalgamated Carpenters' and Joiners' Society, composed mainly of Englishmen, announced that this Society had not expected to strike so soon, but that all the members had joined in it, and would remain in the movement as long as the American Association. This intelligence was received with great applause. Some of the Committees reported that the bosses they had interviewed had declined to give an immediate answer. In most of such shops the workmen had left in a body. In one place, the workmen were still working at old rates, and a motion was made to drive them out by force. Better counsel prevailed, and no offensive measures were undertaken, although a Committee was sent to expostulate, and, if possible, bring them into the strike. A Committee of twenty-five was sent to the men at work on the Germania Savings Bank, and similar ones to other places where men are still at work. It was resolved that sash and door makers be regarded as carpenters, and be induced to join in the strike.

The bosses also held a meeting this afternoon for consultation in regard to the strike of the journeymen carpenters. Mr. Dodds, Secretary of the meeting, said that the strike had taken employers by surprise, and that the movement is so strong that its success, so far as hours of labor are concerned, is highly probable. The master carpenters will not, however, he asserts, pay ten hours' wages for eight hours' work. They will pay by the hour at the old rate, giving $2.80 per day of eight hours.

The strikers claim this evening that forty employers have yielded.

THE STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

The European mail, just received, states that the English labor market is thoroughly demoralized by strikes for higher wages and less time in almost every department of industry. Exchanges, per steamer, bring details of the carters' demonstration at Liverpool, in which more than seven thousand men were engaged. The strikers, in this instance, carried the day. The strike among the Warwickshire agriculturists is represented to be very formidable, and operations in the fields are badly deranged. Farm labor from Ireland, at last accounts, was coming in to replace malcontents.

ON THE CONTINENT

the movement seems to be equally formidable, but workmen there are not having things their own way, as the builders and master masons of Berlin have joined the master carpenters in lock out, and have issued a declaration to the public, inviting support in enabling them to resist. The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, says: "The German artisans are elated at the signal success of their strikes, and ignorant of unusual causes which occasioned their late triumph, are tempted to believe that the experiment may be repeated, and that it only depends on them to reverse the laws of barter and exchange. The enormous profit which the middle classes have recently realized, by the sudden rise in the price of everything, from a horse shoe nail, to a landed estate, naturally contributes to confirm workingmen in their serious error.

Reports of Government Officials on the Workings of the Eight Hour System.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Secretary of War has sent to the Senate reports from the Commandants of Springfield Armory and Rock Island Arsenal giving a comparative statement showing the operations of the Eight-Hour law. With regard to the Rock Island Arsenal the Commandant says he believes it was expected that under the law the employes would work more willingly, more intelligently, and with more strength and despatch than under the ten-hour system, and that, therefore, more work would be done per hour to compensate or partially compensate the Government for the loss of two hours' work. This expectation has not been realized at that arsenal. It has been claimed that if the men worked only eight hours per day that the additional leisure time allowed them would generally be devoted to reading and study, and otherwise, to the benefit of their social, moral, and mental conditions, thereby making them better and more valuable workmen and citizens. This expectation has been partially realized in the case of carpenters and mechanics, but has not been realized, to any considerable extent, in the case of masons and stone-cutters. The leisure time has been generally an injury rather than a benefit in the case of laborers. Those in the latter class have generally no houses of their own, and their leisure time, in most cases, is more productive of bad habits than good.

The Commandant of the Springfield Armory says a careful calculation shows that an average saving of about $500 per year for gas for lighting purposes is effected by reducing the number of hours from ten to eight, which saving is principally in the short days of the winter months. The total savings in coal and gas is $1,900 per year of 300 working days in favor of the eight hour system, about equal to the wages of three workmen for the same time. On account of the valuable nature and amount of work done before and after the introduction of the eight hour system, some sixteen different models of guns having been worked on since the close of the war, it is found impossible to give any accurate and reliable data regarding the cost of work by day workmen under the two systems, except, perhaps, that it is believed that the rates of foremen, assistant foremen, inspectors, helpers, policemen, etc., to piece workmen, were not materially affected by the reduction in the length of the working day.

The Miners' Strike at Superior—More Troops Wanted.

DETROIT, May 13.—Governor Baldwin has to-day received still further despatches from the Sheriff of Houghton County, asking for more troops, and stating that the mining riot has assumed larger proportions; that his prisoners have been released, and that the civil authorities are overpowered. General Cook here being unable to furnish more troops, the Governor has telegraphed to Washington asking that a detachment may be sent from Buffalo to Lake Superior.

DETROIT, May 13.—The *Free Press* will publish to-morrow the following despatches, showing the gravity of the situation at the Calumet and Hecla Copper mines in Houghton County, on Lake Superior.

HOUGHTON, May 13.

Governor Baldwin:

The situation is alarming. Will want more than one company. Please use all possible despatch.
(Signed), BARTHOLOMEW SHEA, Sheriff.

HOUGHTON, May 13, 1872.

Governor Baldwin:

The rioters have rescued the prisoners from me, and taken the arms from my men. Want troops very badly. We are overpowered.
(Signed) BARTHOLOMEW SHEA, Sheriff.

The company of 100 regulars, under command of Major Kinzie Bates, that left Detroit on Sunday morning on the steamer Atlantic, were detained upward of 24 hours by the steamer becoming aground near Elk Island, in the St. Clair River. The Atlantic got off and departed on her voyage at 9 o'clock this morning. Should the disorder increase, a company of State troops will be sent to the scene of the difficulties.

In Canada.

HAMILTON, Canada, May 13.—Several large manufacturing establishments here have locked out the employes rather than yield to the nine-hour movement. About 1,000 hands are locked out.

DISGUSTING ROWDYISM.

A Row, a Riot, and a Rumpus in a West Madison Street Doggery—A Chance to Revoke a License.

The attention of the Mayor's Police is called to the disreputable condition of a saloon on Madison street, two doors from the corner of Western avenue. This place has for the past few months become the resort of roughs and thieves of the worst character, whose orgies are continued late at night, and are standing nuisances to the residents in the neighborhood. A policeman's whole time is occupied during the night in watching this disreputable place, which costs the city $1,000 a year in this way alone, and deprives the citizens of the protection which the officer's presence in other quarters would afford. As a specimen of the character of the place the following cheerful incident may be given:

About 7 o'clock last evening a most desperate riot was stirred up by three or four roughs who assaulted some one in the saloon, and then brought the fight to the sidewalk. A free fight followed for some minutes, in which a knife was drawn and a man, whose name could not be learned, cut severely. A burly bystander courageously interfered, but was set upon with a club by an excited rough who pounded him nearly senseless. One of the fighters was knocked down senseless upon the street, when a third jumped on his prostrate form and stamped upon him repeatedly. The crowd around became alarmed, the roughs had it all their own way, and a wholesome case of murder looked promising. Just as the riot was at its height, Superintendent Kennedy appeared in a buggy, seized two of the offenders and dragged them to the Union Park Station. The remainder escaped from the few citizens who had courage to hold them.

The neighborhood is a most respectable one, and that such a condition of affairs should exist in it is an insult to the community. It is to be desired that His Honor Mayor Medill will cause an investigation to be made, and the saloon keeper's license revoked.

The Barnard Impeachment Case in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—The Senate and Judges of the Court of Appeals organized as a Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Judge Barnard, adopted measures to procure the attendance of the accused, and adjourned until the 21st.

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

The Mayor Refuses to Sanction the Giving of Free Licenses to Pedlers.

Passage of the Ordinance for the Sprinkling of the Streets of the Burnt District.

The Chicago & LaSalle Railroad Ordinance Adopted by a Unanimous Vote.

Election of Six or Seven New School Inspectors.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday evening, the President in the chair. Present—Ald. Knickerbocker, Bowen, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Bond, Verdier, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

FREE LICENSES.

The following communication from the Mayor was read:

GENTLEMEN: I feel constrained to return to your body, without approval, the free peddler's license granted to Thomas Jones. The proceedings of the Common Council show that the petition of one Cornelius Coonan, for a free peddler's license, was referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion as to the power of your body to grant such a free license. That officer is by law the legal adviser of the Common Council, and his opinion, dated March 25, 1872, was that your honorable body could, neither directly or indirectly, make a distinction between persons following the same occupation, and that, therefore, no power existed in the Common Council to grant a free license to any particular individual. Your Committee on Licenses, before whom was pending the petition of J. Goldman and some fourteen other persons for free peddler's licenses, on the 22d of April last, submitted to the Common Council a report, recommending that the petition be placed on file for the reason that, in the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, the Council had no right to grant free licenses; which report was concurred in by the Council. This opinion of the Corporation Counsel, and the subsequent action of the Common Council, concurring therein, renders it impossible for me to approve this granting of a free license. I take occasion, in this connection, to express the opinion that the amount charged for pedlers' licenses is oppressive on the class of people who pay it. The ordinance requires $22 for one year, $15 for six months, and $10 for three months. If these rates were reduced one-half, they would probably be paid without serious difficulty or oppression, and thereby free the members of your honorable body from appeals of poverty, which are difficult to resist or deny.
JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

The vote by which the license was granted was reconsidered, and the matter referred to the Committee on Licenses.

PETITIONS.

Various petitions were presented, and appropriately referred. Among them was one praying for the introduction of drinking fountains on the corners of prominent streets, by simply tapping the fire hydrants; one for a main water pipe on Emerald street; and one for a sewer on Sigel street, between Hurlbut and Sedgwick.

THE SORROWS OF A DOCTOR.

The following petition was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water:

GENTLEMEN: Your petitioner asks your attention to the following facts, upon which he bases a request that he be permitted to make an alteration in the frame dwelling, known as No. 49 South Ada street: Your petitioner respectfully avers that he has resided in Chicago fourteen years; that he is part owner of the property aforesaid, upon which already about $20,000 have been expended to make it a permanent and eligible home; that since its erection the adjoining property on the south has been purchased and occupied as a public hall, which is in use, averaging four nights in every week, till the morning hours; that, as a physician, the rest which is essential to his life and health is therefore often broken, or altogether lost; that, at present, he has no sleeping apartment which is not exposed to the direct ingress of unseasonable sounds, but that by elevating the roof of the one-story and a third wing on the north side of his house, not exceeding three feet, he can secure proper ventilation and windows for such an apartment in a room now used as a store room, and already having a ceiling six feet high. And your petitioner further avers that the superficial area of the roof thus sought to be elevated is not more than twelve feet by twenty-five, and that when elevated the said roof will be not less than fourteen feet lower than the highest point of the roof covering the main building. Your petitioner has sought the opinion of experts as to the additional risk in case of fire, and he believes and declares upon their testimony (hereto affixed) that, if such alterations are permitted and are made, there will be no such additional risk. Your petitioner has also sought to ascertain the opinion of the property owners in the neighborhood, whose signatures are affixed to this petition, praying your honorable body to grant its appeal, so that no objection will be made by those whose privilege it would be to oppose your petitioner. Wherefore, believing that there is good and sufficient reason for this prayer, that it violates the spirit of no law or ordinance now in force, and that it conflicts with the good of no one concerned, your petitioner prays that he be allowed to proceed and make the aforesaid alteration. All of which is respectfully submitted.
H. WEBSTER JONES.

An application for the use of the Council Chamber for the Republican County Convention was favorably considered.

THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.

Ald. Daggy introduced an ordinance, which was passed, giving the name of Thirty-eighth street to the street between Thirty-seventh street and Egan avenue, and running from Vincennes road to Cottage Grove avenue.

ORDERS TO THE BOARDS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to put down a sidewalk on the west side of Robey street, between Milwaukee avenue and the Bloomingdale road; for a sidewalk on the south side of Thirty-eighth street from Johnson place to Langley street; for a sidewalk in front of the Fred. Gund engine-house on Chicago avenue; to remove all obstructions in North Clark street, from the bridge to Illinois street; to enforce the ordinance compelling horse railway companies to sprinkle such streets as they occupy with their tracks.

The Board of Health was ordered to abate the nuisance caused by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and others, of emptying their car-loads of manure and filth on Sixteenth street, between Canal and Halsted.

STREET ENDS.

Ald. McGrath offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and he is hereby requested to inform this Council at our next regular meeting whether the city authorities have any power to lease street ends or not.

LITTLE BOYS.

Ald. Daggy offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Police be, and they are hereby instructed, to inquire into what, if any, legislation may be necessary to prohibit boys of eight and sixteen from jumping on the rear end of horse railway cars while in motion, and that they report by ordinance or otherwise.

CITY OFFICERS.

The report of the Comptroller of receipts and expenditures for April was received and filed.

The Board of Public Works submitted an ordinance for a sidewalk on the west side of Perry street, from Clybourne avenue to Fullerton street.

STREET SPRINKLING.

The engrossed order appropriating $10,000 out of the receipts from the Lake Park rents to sprinkle improved streets in the burnt district was taken up.

Ald. Sherwood opposed it, since it was purely special legislation, intended to relieve some people at the expense of others. It was made to apply to the burnt district, but in reality it concerned only a few streets in the South Division, for such a sum would not go far. He moved to refer the matter to the Finance Committee.

Ald. Dixon said they did not intend to ask for a dollar this year for the Lake Park, and therefore they thought they had a right to ask for this sum for the proceeds of the park rents.

Ald. Gardner defended the resolution.

Ald. Bowen moved to table Ald. Sherwood's motion.

It was agreed to—yeas, 24; nays, 13.

Ald. Bond said his chief objection to the ordinance was that it would fasten street-sprinkling on the public.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved the previous question.

Ald. McGrath raised the point that it was not then in order.

The Chair overruled it.

Ald. McGrath appealed.

The decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas, 30; nays, 8.

The previous question was then ordered—yeas, 20; nays, 19.

The ordinance was passed—yeas, 28; nays, 12—as follows:

Yeas—Knickerbocker, Bowen, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, McGrath, Powell, Gardner, Stout, Buehler, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Busse, Woodman, and the President—28.

Nays—Clowry, Bateham, Holden, Bond, Verdier, Sweet, Heath, Witbeck, Sherwood, Cleveland, Gill, and Ogden—12.

Ald. McGrath moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and then spoke in opposition to the resolution, which was simply a move to get money to sprinkle around the City Hall.

Ald. Daggy moved to table the motion.

It was agreed to—yeas, 21; nays, 19.

CANADA SOUTHERN ROAD.

The Committee on Railroads reported back favorably the ordinances granting the right of way into the city to the Canada Southern and the Decatur & State Line Roads.

They were laid over.

THE ATLANTIC & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the protest of Dr. John Evans against the passage of so much of the ordinance admitting the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad as conflicts with the rights of the Chicago & Evanston Railroad, reported that the latter Company had no rights left under the ordinance of 1864, but they recommend the adoption of the following amendment to Section 7 of the ordinance in relation to the Chicago & Pacific Road:

Provided further, that it is not the intention of this ordinance, or anything therein contained, to recognize any right of the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company under said ordinance, approved Aug. 17, 1864, as still existing, and nothing herein contained shall be so construed; and it is hereby provided, that if said Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company shall not within ninety days from the passage hereof by resolution of its Board of Directors, legally passed, accept of this ordinance, this ordinance, so far as the rights hereby granted to the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company shall be void and of no effect, and in such event any other railroad company may, by order of the Council, be hereafter admitted to all the rights and privileges hereby granted to said Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company upon the same terms and conditions as are herein provided for said Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company.

It was laid over.

THE CHICAGO & LASALLE ROAD.

Ald. Schaffner called up the special order, the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad ordinance.

Ald. Bailey moved that the ordinance be laid over one week.

Ald. Schaffner opposed the delay, which he considered nothing more than a subterfuge.

Ald. Gill believed the ordinance was in as good shape as it could be put. It was a legitimate road, and he thought action should not be deferred any longer.

The motion of Ald. Bailey was not agreed to.

Ald. McGenniss moved that the ordinance be passed, and the motion was agreed to—yeas, 40; nays, none.

TRACK ACROSS ARCHER AVENUE.

Ald. Stone moved to take up the ordinance allowing Bell & Turner to lay a railroad track across Archer avenue.

The motion was agreed to and the ordinance was passed, yeas, 35; nays 5.

SCHOOL LANDS.

The ordinance in regard to the appraisement of school lands in the Burnt District was passed, yeas, 32; nays 7.

The Committee on Fire and Water reported against accepting any of the bids for the property at the corner of Washington and Clinton streets and submitted the following order:

Resolved, That the Mayor and City Comptroller be and are hereby authorized and they empowered to sell and convey Sub-lot 1 of Lot 8, Block 46, Old Town, at and for the sum of $500 per foot front on Washington street, upon such terms of payment as will be for the best interests of the city.

It was laid over.

THE NORTH BRANCH.

The same Committee reported adversely on A. G. Cummings' plan for cleansing the North Branch, but recommended the Board of Public Works give the matter their earnest consideration.

The report was concurred in.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

The same Committee, to whom was referred the communication from the Board of Police in reference to fire alarm telegraph apparatus, reported that it was necessary to restore the wires, and to have more boxes. They recommended the passage of the following:

Ordered, That the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners be, and they are hereby, ordered to purchase all fire alarm telegraph apparatus named and specified in the estimate of the Superintendent accompanying this, dated March 22, 1872, and that the City Comptroller be, and he is hereby, ordered to pay for the same out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

It was laid over.

The same Committee also reported favorably on the propositions to buy the Long John for $67,000 and the J. B. Rice lot for $17,500, and submitted an order to direct the Comptroller to make the sale.

It was laid over.

CHIMNEY SWEEPS.

The same Committee reported back the chimney sweep ordinance so amended as to meet the Mayor's views.

It was laid over.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to proceed to the election of five School Inspectors.

Ald. Dixon stated that, under the new Free School law, the Mayor would, on the 1st of July, nominate a board of fifteen members. He moved to postpone the matter till the first regular meeting in July.

The motion was lost—yeas, 4; nays, 35.

Ald. Knickerbocker's motion was adopted.

The first vote was for an Inspector for the First Ward, and resulted in the election of C. T. Bowen, who received 31 votes, to 3 for S. W. King and 5 scattering.

W. H. King was elected Inspector in the Third Ward, receiving 36 votes, and 2 scattering.

John Barfield was elected Inspector of the Sixth Ward, receiving 29 votes, to 8 for J. E. Stephens and 2 for J. Tierney.

J. D. Tyler was elected Inspector for the Sixteenth Ward, receiving 27 votes, to 11 for G. E. Washburne.

E. H. Sheldon was elected Inspector for the Nineteenth Ward, receiving 35 votes, and 3 scattering.

A motion to adjourn till Saturday evening was not agreed to—yeas, 16; nays, 21.

A motion to adjourn till Friday was also lost by the same vote.

The Council adjourned.

NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL.

Conclusion of the Trial of Rev. Mr. McLeish Before the Presbytery of Chicago.

The Rev. Gentleman Found Guilty of Some Financial Irregularities, and Suspended.

The religious element of the city was thrown into a commotion not many weeks ago by rumors of certain irregularities in the conduct of the Rev. Mr. McLeish, pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church. The rumors were vague, and pointed to immoralities of a character unbefitting of any one, in particular, a preacher in good standing. As the rumors spread, of course they grew, and before many days had passed, the reverend gentleman had been accused of a violation of every one of the Mosaic commandments, the State laws, and the city ordinances. The departure of Mr. McLeish from the city, about this time, seemed to confirm these charges, which, from whispers, grew to loud and defiant condemnation, and nothing remained to the Presbytery of the city but to clear their skirts of the imputation that one of their members had been grossly immoral, either by refuting the charges, or by removing from among them the offending brother. To this end the Presbytery of Chicago, including the pastor and one elder from every Church of the denomination in the city and suburbs, appointed a committee to hear *ex parte* testimony,—to act in fact in the capacity of an ecclesiastical grand jury. These gentlemen, after working earnestly on their unwelcome task, hearing such testimony as they could gather, and collecting all obtainable facts bearing upon the point, found an indictment against the Rev. Mr. McLeish, with four specifications.

The first three accused him, specifically, of downright and intentional dishonesty, the last of financial conduct unbecoming a Minister of the Gospel.

The matter was kept very quiet by the minister, and the indictment, made to the Presbytery, was not made public, merely because it was desired to provoke no feeling against the unfortunate minister, whose fall was so widely and uncharitably prated of within and without the pale of the denomination to which he belongs.

No sooner were the specifications made out, than a copy of them was forwarded to him in Philadelphia, where he is at present residing, with a request that he either return to the city and stand his trial, or select counsel from among his brethren and former co-laborers in Chicago. Time was given him to select the gentleman, to make out his line of defence, bring together his witnesses, and provide generally for a trial whose issue must be of such immense importance to himself.

Mr. McLeish declined to return to the city for reasons well understood, but requested the Rev. Mr. Kittridge, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, to appear for him, and plead not guilty before the tribunal of his peers. The Presbytery appointed as counsel for the prosecution Professor Blackburn, of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, and on Tuesday last that sorrowing and able body of divines and laymen met in the Olivet Church to sit in judgment on their erring brother. The Rev. J. H. Taylor occupied the position of Moderator, or, in this case, more properly Presiding Judge.

Of the testimony adduced before the Presbytery nothing need be said in detail. It is perhaps sufficient to state that the newspapers were particularly requested by the Presbytery to give no publicity to the details of the evidence, or ground, by giving authenticity to the statements of witnesses, the fair fame of a brother clergyman. The prosecution failed to substantiate the charges of dishonest dealing, and the ability of the defence baffled them in substantiating much of anything. It was clear, however, that the defendant had borrowed money on promises not warranted by the facts, to an extent which it was impossible to estimate, and in sums of from $50 to $500. This money he had used, partly for the advantage of the Church, which was at the time deeply involved, and partly for himself, he being more involved in indebtedness than the Church. It is probable that the amount raised in this way was in excess of $2,000. It is believed that that sum is a very charitable estimate of the amount really collected, for while witnesses were heard who were victimized to that extent very nearly, there are many real friends of the errant divine who would shrink from adding to the weight of testimony against him by disclosing their losses through the folly and guilt of their pastor.

The Presbytery has sat with closed doors since the first session, a week ago to-day, every day until yesterday afternoon. On Friday, the Rev. Mr. Kittridge was called to Boston by the death of a near relative, and deputed the Rev. J. H. Walker to take his place during his absence. Mr. Walker accepted the charge, and conducted the trial to its issue for Mr. McLeish.

Yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, the Presbytery adjourned finally, having found an unanimous verdict. They quashed the three first specifications in the indictment, but found him guilty of "improper financial entanglements," but without criminal intent, and suspended him from the ministry of the Church until, by his future conduct, he should give evidence of reformation.

This verdict was given after a long and passionless trial; while the accused had the advantage of the Christian charity with which as a brother he was regarded by the judicial body which found him guilty. It will disqualify him from preaching in any Presbyterian Church in the United States until the suspension is lifted. It gives entire satisfaction to the Presbytery and to the members of the Church in this city, who are satisfied that his trial was conducted with fairness, and his defence with the best talent that body could furnish.

Mr. McLeish has been notified by letter and telegraph of the result of the investigation. The deepest sympathy is felt in this city for him in his humiliation, and for his wife and family, and it is hoped that before long the evidence of his reformation will be of such a character as to remove the ban under which the poor man now lies.

Before final adjournment, the Presbytery passed a resolution recognizing the courtesy and good feeling on the part of the respectable portion of the press in not making public the details of the trial. The notable exception to the general rule was Mr. Scammon's religious journal, whose enterprising local representative, after breaking into the private apartments of the Chief of Police, and stealing his annual report, representing himself as private secretary of Mr. Comptroller Burley to the *Post* people, and stealing and then burlesquing his annual statement, crowned his career by concealing himself in the water-closet of the Church, in order to hear the trial, and misrepresent it in the *Inter-Ocean*.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—A falling barometer, southerly to easterly winds, and increased cloudiness for Tuesday from the western Gulf to the lakes, with threatening weather, and probably areas of rain from the Missouri Valley to the Upper Lakes. Rising barometer, generally clear and pleasant weather, and westerly to northerly winds from Florida northeastward over the Middle and New England States, the latter shifting to easterly and southerly over the lower lake region. An area of low barometer is apparently advancing eastward toward the northwest. Dangerous winds are not anticipated, except, possibly, for Lakes Superior and Michigan on Tuesday.

The Babcock Extinguisher.

The following despatch has been handed us for publication:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.

John V. Farwell, Director Babcock Fire Extinguisher Company, Chicago:

The Babcock fire extinguisher stands approved for use on steam vessels.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

Astronomical.

DETROIT, Mich., May 13.—Professor Watson, of the Ann Arbor (Mich.) Observatory, reports the discovery, in the constellation Ophiuchus, another planet hitherto unknown. It shines like a star of the eleventh magnitude. Its position this morning was as follows: Right ascension, sixteen hours seventy-one minutes; declination, eight degrees, fifty-seven minutes south. Its daily motion is forty seconds retrograde, in the right ascension; and quarter of a minute south in declination.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Police Commissioner Rehm's Resignation Tendered and Accepted.

The County Swamp Lands—Investigation of Cases of Insanity.

Mr. Root on the Subject of Maps and Plats—Equalization of Taxes.

A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County was held yesterday afternoon, President White in the Chair. Present, Messrs. Stearns, Ashton, Pahlman, Jones, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Hitchcock, Roelle, Lonergan, and Herting.

THE NEW JAIL.

On motion of Mr. Ashton, the special order, which was the consideration of the plans of the new jail, was postponed till Monday.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The resignation of Jacob Rehm, Police Commissioner for the North Division, was presented, and, on motion of Mr. Ashton, accepted. It is as follows:

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: When I consented to the use of my name as candidate for the Police Commissionership, I did it in the hope that the Legislature could be induced to so change the law as to reduce the salary of the Commissioners to one-sixth of what it is now, and to require the Commissioners to devote so much of their time as should be found necessary to the duties of the office. Since a bill to this effect has failed to pass the Legislature, and besides some doubts obtaining whether my late change of residence does not effect my legal qualification for the office, I hereby respectfully tender my resignation as Police Commissioner, of the North Division of the City of Chicago, to take effect immediately.
JACOB REHM.
CHICAGO, May 13, 1872.

SOUTH PARK.

The report of the South Park Commissioners, from their organization to March, 1872, was accepted.

COOK COUNTY SWAMP LANDS.

The following communication from I. R. Hitt, was read and referred to the County Attorney:

GENTLEMEN: By an act of Congress, approved Sept. 28, 1850, the swamp lands of the State of Illinois were conveyed to the State, and the act of the State Legislature approved January 22d, 1852, conveyed to Cook County such swamp lands and overflowed lands as were located within the limits of said county, and by an act of Congress approved March 2, 1855 it was provided that where these lands had been sold by the Government, after the claim of the State had been established thereto, the said State should be entitled to receive from the United States the purchase money thereof, and when such lands had been entered by warrant or land scrip, the said State should be entitled to a like number of acres of land scrip in lieu of such entries. Under these several acts Cook County is entitled to a large amount of land scrip, which has never been issued, and up to this time, if issued, would be worthless under the ruling of the Land Office Department of the United States, for the reason that there are no lands within the limits of the State subject to entry. As this ruling is unfair, and, in my judgment, contrary to law, and as Cook County is sadly in want, at least, of all that is honestly due her, I would suggest that your Board appoint an agent, who, on your letter of authority, will receive his commission from the Governor of the State, to look after the interests of the county in this matter.

Mr. Hitt proposed to be this agent at a compensation of 33 per cent.

COPYING MAPS.

An offer of W. C. Turness, of Ottawa, to copy maps, at $1.00 each, was referred to the County Attorney.

THE SESSION LAWS.

A communication was read from the County Clerk, stating that the County Judge wanted authority to buy a copy of the Session Laws; and that one was necessary for his own office.

Mr. Crawford moved the Clerk buy one copy for each member.

Mr. Stearns moved as an amendment that two copies be bought.

Mr. Ashton offered a substitute, to buy eighteen copies, one to be issued to each member, and handed over by him to his successor.

It was lost—yeas, 6; nays, 7.

Mr. Crawford's motion was lost—yeas, 6; nays, 7—as follows:

Yeas—Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Herting, Roelle, and Sebley.

Nays—Harrison, Hitchcock, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Stearns, and the President.

The communication from the County Clerk was tabled.

INSANE PERSONS.

A communication was read from the County Attorney, as follows:

Resolved, That it is hereby made the duty of the County Agent in all insane cases that may come within his charge, to make a statement, setting forth all the information in his power, or which can be obtained concerning the condition of the persons alleged to be insane, substantially as follows: First, name; second, age; third, nationality; fourth, occupation; fifth, married or single; sixth, residence; seventh, bodily condition; eighth, cause of insanity; tenth, duration of the same; eleventh, names of the witnesses; twelfth, whether any of the witnesses are relatives of the person alleged to be insane. Such statement shall go with the petition, and be filed with the County Attorney. The County Physician will examine all persons alleged to be insane paupers, and make his certificate in writing, setting forth the fact of such examination, and his opinion regarding the insane person in question, and the certificate of such physician shall be attached to the petition aforesaid.

Mr. Harrison thought this was putting too much on the County Agent, whose hands were full, and they had better let the County Attorney look up the fact.

Mr. Ashton thought it the business of the County Physician.

The resolutions were adopted.

Subsequently Mr. Harrison moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution in regard to insane persons was adopted, and strike out the name of the County Agent, and insert the County Physician.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to, and the amendment was adopted, and the resolution, as amended, agreed to.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported adversely on an application for a bounty for killing a wolf, and the report was concurred in.

The same Committee reported, recommending the payment of the bailiffs of the different Courts, and the report was concurred in.

MAPS AND PLATS.

The same Committee, to whom was referred a resolution offered by Commissioner Stearns, inviting owners of original maps and plats to record the same at the expense of the county, report as follows:

GENTLEMEN: In the opinion of your Committee, the resolution ought to be adopted, for the reason set forth in the communication of the County Attorney, and further recommend that some competent person, familiar with the maps and plats of Cook County, which have been destroyed, be employed by the Board to make, first, a complete list, that the Board may know the maps and plats to be restored; second, the data from which to form some opinion as to the cost of such restoration, with a view to economy. By the fourth section of the Burnt Records bill, the county is required to procure copies of all maps and plats, and, when proven before the Court, cause them to be recorded. It is important to have a list of these maps and plats, as the County Attorney will need it for the purpose of making applications to Court; and having ascertained what is wanted, many of the originals can be reproduced, thus avoiding the expense of copies. This list should be prepared under the supervision of the County Attorney, whose duty it will be to report to the Board the list of all such as are to be restored, and the Board can then take such steps as will obtain copies in the cheapest manner.

The letter of the County Attorney is as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I have examined into the matter of the recording of original plats and maps, as provided by the resolution introduced by Mr. Stearns. The County will be required by law to pay the expense of restoring the public maps and plats, thus involving the expense of first making a copy and proving the same is correct; and second, the expense of the original. It restores the second completely, so far as the plats are concerned, and will cause the County the expense of making one copy and proving the same in Court.

The report was concurred in.

FINANCIAL.

The Committees on Finance, Equalization of Taxes, Poor House and Paupers, and Miscellaneous Claims, reported back numerous bills, recommending their payment. Among them was the bill of the County Clerk for $4,086.14 for making the Assessors' books for 1872.

THE RICH INSANE.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers, to whom was referred the communication of the Superintendent of Public Charities, relative to the insane, not paupers, now in the Jefferson Asylum, reported recommending that the Warden be instructed to present bills for the board of said insane, and to collect the same, and report action to the Board in his next quarterly report.

The report was adopted.

COUNTY AGENT'S SALARY.

Mr. Jones offered the following:

WHEREAS, The County Agent has a great deal more work to do than was first expected or anticipated when his salary was fixed at such a low compensation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the salary of the County Agent be increased to what it was before the present agent was appointed, namely, $1,500 per year.

Mr. Skelly moved that the pay of the physician at the Poor House be also raised, and on his further motion the whole subject was referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

A SAFE.

A communication was received from A. G. Lane, County Superintendent of Schools, asking for a safe.

On motion of Mr. Ashton, the matter was referred to the Committee on Education, to ascertain whether one of the old safes in the Court House could not be used.

THE CITY HALL ADDITION.

Mr. Ashton offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the County Clerk be, and he is hereby directed to issue an order to the County Treasurer, on the 15th and 1st of each month, in favor of the contractors, as provided in the contract for the building of the second story of the City Hall building, for the amount of the estimates of the architect, upon his certificate, duly approved by the Committee on Public Buildings, such certificates to be put on file as vouchers, and duly indorsed by such contractor.

EQUALIZATION.

Mr. Crawford said he understood that all the Assessors' books were in, except Jefferson and Maine, and he, therefore, moved the Committee on Equalization be instructed to go to work at once. They would have enough to occupy them till these books came in. The towns and school districts were greatly in need of money.

Mr. Harrison thought they were getting on dangerous ground. It would not do to begin equalizing until they got every book. If it was known they began before all the rolls were in their assessment would be beaten.

Mr. Ashton concurred with him.

Mr. Skelly called attention to the need of money for the schools.

Mr. Crawford withdrew his motion, and moved the County Clerk be requested to hurry up the delinquent assessors.

The motion was agreed to.

The County Attorney said they should at once fix a time when they could equalize the taxes, and they should not begin until all the books were in.

Mr. Ashton moved the Board adjourn till Monday.

The motion was agreed to.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

It is to be regretted that Miss Lillie Eldridge has not been informed and convinced ere this that it is a shaky and altogether unworthy vehicle in which she has taken passage on the road to fame. A candidate for histrionic honors so plentifully endowed with the natural and acquired qualities which, given half a chance, render success a certainty, deserves a better fate than to make a first appearance before a critical and fashionable audience under circumstances so extremely unfavorable as those surrounding Miss Lillie Eldridge last evening. The young lady is peculiarly gifted. A neat, lithe, graceful, supple form; a fresh, fair, young face, of singular sweetness, and one which, though not strictly handsome, is far better than that in being so expressive and attractive; a voice remarkably rich and sympathetic, yet capable of denoting the most varied dramatic phases; an action buoyant, but not too exuberant,—charmingly natural, yet neither girlish nor too subdued; an evident fine conception of character and meaning, which would seem to be an intuition rather than the result of thorough training, though this is by no means lacking,—such are Miss Eldridge's natural and acquired qualities, and which, judiciously employed, will surely achieve for her the most enviable success and renown as an actress. So, we say, it is to be sincerely regretted that she did not long ago discover the fact that "Alma" was a play unworthy to be chosen as the means of establishing in the high public estimation to which her sterling merits so richly entitle her. It was no kindness on the part of ardent, admiring friends, to overlook the palpable deficiencies of the drama in order to encourage the actress. Better tell her plainly, at the outset, as we do now, that "Alma" is a fearful failure as a drama, and advise her to drop it instanter, and take up something else, which could not be worse, but might be much better. Among its manifold objectionable features,—such as being stilted in dialogue, tame in situation, awkward in incident, forced and violent in its conclusions, and pervaded by a tone of immorality even beyond "Ouida's" voluptuous vein, smacking rather of Woodhull and Claflin,—aside from these deficiencies, "Alma" is especially weak that it contains but one character, that of *Alma*, which ranges above the merest mediocrity, so that it is no discredit to the Academy company to say that its members contributed but meagerly toward rendering the performance enjoyable. The role of *Alma*, up to the point where the pure-minded girl is made to immodestly fling herself into the arms of her lover in the presence of his wedded wife, is of itself rendered attractive by Miss Eldridge's admirable freshness and vigor of action, and a correctness of reading which denotes the most careful study, but is not sufficient to redeem the play from failure. She can do much better than to repeat the play more than another night, and it is to be hoped that she will displace "Alma" and give us "Mignon" at least one day sooner than had been contemplated.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

The first production of "Caste," at the Globe, was witnessed by a larger audience than has attended the theatre since its opening under the present management. This was due partly to the popularity of the piece, and partly to the more general knowledge that the place is running again under new auspices, and in a more legitimate way. The play could not be cast better with all the resources of the excellent Wyndham Company. It is presented now as it used to be when delighted audiences saw it upon the smaller stage of the Dearborn Theatre with less effective scenic appointments. Its reception last night showed that, to the audience present, the drama, although very familiar to all our theatre *habitues*, was absolutely novel and refreshing. Such genuine, spontaneous laughter at the grotesque Ryan, the comical Giddens, and the humorous situations generally, could be explained in no other manner. The characters were by Wyndham, Fitzpatrick, Ryan, Giddens, Miss Rignold, Miss Cowell, and Mrs. Wilkins, which corresponded with the original distribution of parts, with the exception of Miss Rignold and Mrs. Wilkins. Even these had personated their respective characters at Standard Hall, so there was really nothing new about the performance to criticise. To say that the piece was given as originally presented, except that the stage was larger and the scenery better, is all the commendation or criticism that the performance of last evening demands. "Caste" will be presented for the last time on Wednesday evening.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

There was much mirth and enjoyment at the West Side Opera House last night, the minstrels presenting a new and unique programme. The concert was about as usual, the voices being the same, and the selections fully up to the ordinary average. The sketches which make up part second were unequal, some of them abounding in genuine amusement, and others having a breadth of humor which rendered them distasteful to the better class of the audience. Under this first head we may enumerate "Plot and Passion," and the farcical representation of the "Chicago Police Court," in which Mr. D. L. Morris, as the Dutch Justice, distinguishes himself. It was one of the funniest things of the season, and was received with roars of laughter. The "Fate of Snyder" led the unwary to suspect a burlesque upon "Rip Van Winkle," a piece peculiarly susceptible to travesty, but it only served as a vehicle for the introduction of some remarkably coarse jokes, and a good deal of meaningless action. The average of the programme was good however, the better portions more than atoning for what was useless, cumbersome, and out of taste. The performance is too good not to be seen, and we would advise all of our readers, who desire to laugh without restraint, to visit the West Side Opera House before the week closes.

THE ORATORIO.

The Oratorio Society are engaged daily in the rehearsal of the "Messiah," which they will bring out next Thursday evening, with especial regard to solo parts and orchestral effects. The choruses have been rehearsed until the nearest point possible to perfection has been reached. The public may rest assured that nothing in point of minute detail will be omitted that can possibly conduce to make its rendering acceptable. On account of the protracted indisposition of Mr. Foltz, the basso, an engagement has been effected with Mr. S. C. Campbell, of the Parepa English Opera Troupe, who will supply his place. The announcement will be received everywhere with great satisfaction. Mr. Campbell leaves on Friday morning for Europe. He will remain abroad one year, consequently a long interval will elapse before the admirers will have the opportunity of hearing him again. Some changes have been made in the programme since its publication. Mrs. Huck will sing the two great arias, "Rejoice greatly," and "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The remaining solos are assigned nearly as before. The sale of tickets is progressing finely.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Yesterday's Inquests.

The Coroner held an inquest at the County Hospital on the body of Frederick Kleinfeld, a German, who died from injuries received in the caving in of a stone sidewalk upon which he was at work, near the corner of Wabash avenue and Randolph streets. The accident occurred last Thursday. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Henry E. Miller, a master mason, fell from the third story to the basement of Hamilton's building, No. 126 South Clark street. The unfortunate man struck on his head with such force that all the upper portion of his skull was crushed in. He lived but a few minutes after the accident occurred. The body was taken to No. 132 South Clark street, at which place the Coroner held an inquest. Deceased resided at No. 397 West Jackson, where he leaves a wife and two daughters. He was one of the oldest builders in the city, and was well known by a large number of people, to whom the announcement of his terrible death will be sad news.

—The body which was found in the Ogden Canal on Sunday morning has been identified as that of William Koepchen, a German, who resided at No. 167 Ferdinand street. He left his home a week ago last night to visit a friend on North Halsted street, who resides nearly opposite the spot where the body was found. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning, on the supposition that the man fell into the canal while in the act of crossing a narrow strip of land which connects the banks, and which is frequently used as a bridge. Koepchen leaves a wife and four children.

Everything.

The Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, of New York, expect to pay a dividend about the 20th of the present month.

—Ludwig Wenzel, of No. 11 Belknap street, is missing. He left home on Saturday morning to visit a friend on the North Side, and has not since returned to his family.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Academy will occur this evening in the room of the Association on Congress street, between Wabash and Michigan avenue.

—A little girl named Kendrick, who resides on the corner of Lincoln and Second streets, fell from a lumber pile near her home, yesterday afternoon, and broke her leg.

—G. A. Waltenspiel, foreman of the sash and blind factory at No. 295 State street, had his right hand drawn into a sawing machine, yesterday afternoon, which removed two fingers.

—Yesterday afternoon John Einsburg, a resident on Halsted street, was thrown out of his wagon in a runaway at the corner of Archer avenue and Purple street, and seriously hurt in the head.

—The annual meeting of the Illinois State Dental Association will be held in the lecture room of Plymouth Congregational Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court, commencing at 10 o'clock.

—On Sunday afternoon Patrick Dempsey, a boy aged 9 years, while playing with some companions, in a lumber yard at the corner of Stewart avenue and Grove street, accidentally fell from a barrel, receiving internal injuries from which he died yesterday. His parents live at No. 186 Grove street.

—Professor Joseph Haven left here yesterday, agreeable to a request of the Faculty, to deliver, on Tuesday evening, his lecture on "Palestine," and his lecture "Egypt and its Monuments," Thursday evening at the Rockford Female Seminary, Ill.

—A hard-looking youth, named Thomas Maroney, was locked up in the Madison Street Station last night, on suspicion of having robbed an aged and inebriated German, who lay asleep on the sidewalk at the corner of Lake and Canal streets. Casey, the officer who arrested him, chased him for over half a mile.

—There will be a full rehearsal of the Chicago Oratorio Society with orchestra and solo singers in the Union Park Congregational Church, on Wednesday evening instead of Tuesday evening as previously arranged. The sale of tickets for the public performance on Thursday evening was very extensive yesterday.

—The eighteenth annual meeting of the Illinois State Homoeopathic Medical Association will commence this morning at 9 o'clock, in the Council Chamber, corner of LaSalle and Adams streets, and continue three days. Members of the profession and those interested, are cordially invited to attend.

—The notorious "Doc" Farmer, one of a gang of young burglars who succeeded in escaping from the police, while under arrest a few nights ago, was recaptured yesterday by Officer Tom Lee, and will be arraigned to-day before Justice Scully, on the charge of burglary. His "pals" have progressed a step toward Joliet, as they were sent before the Criminal Court recently.

—About noon, yesterday, a young lad named Joseph Drazdik, was run over by an express wagon, at the corner of Twelfth and Halsted streets, and one of his arms was broken. He resides at No. 149 Luke. The driver of the wagon, to whose carelessness, it is said, the accident is due, did not stop to inquire into the extent of the boy's injuries.

—Officer Mahoney, of the First Precinct Police Station, was brought before Justice Haines yesterday, by a man named Zamoulo, who charged him with having committed an assault. It was shown in the evidence that the complainant was blocking up the entrance to Justice Banyon's office, and that the officer removed him at the request of that dignitary. The case was dismissed.

—The "Intelligent Compositor," whose eccentricities have formed the theme of so many thousand newspaper paragraphs, has finally found his way into THE TRIBUNE composing room. He it was who set a "take" of ex-Lieutenant Governor Bross' address before the Christian Union meeting, on Sunday evening, and made that gentleman say that "*Greenland* and America hold diplomatic intercourse daily by telegraph," when the copy read "*England* and America."